The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 27. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1874. NUMBER 207.

TEAS, LIQUORS, &c.

BACK ON THE OLD GROUND!

CADY, HODGES & CO.

FORMERLY

HODGES & CO.,

(ESTABLISHED 1853).

Importers, Jobbers, and Retail Dealers in

TEAS,

LIQUORS, WINES, CIGARS,

AND

FINE GROCERIES,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 47 State-st.

WATCHES.

CORNELL WATCH CO.,

OF CHICAGO, MANUFACTURERS OF

STEM & KEY-WINDING

WATCHES,

Three grades of which have their unequalled Stem-Winding and Hand-Setting Attachment. Selling at $25, $50, and $100 each, with the Co.'s guarantee of the perfect performance and perfection of each Watch. Special arrangements made with responsible dealers for the sale of goods. THE CO. DO NOT SELL TO JOBBERS.

PAUL CORNELL, President.

Address CORNELL WATCH CO., Grand Crossing, cor. Seventy-sixth-st. and Greenwood-av., Chicago, Ill.

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

SHIRTS,

Collars,

CUFFS,

AT

WILSON BROS.,

67 & 69 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO,

And Pike's Opera House, Fourth-st., Cincinnati.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

The National Watch Company,

Office, 74 Monroe-st., Near State,

CHICAGO, Feb. 28, 1874.

At a meeting of the Directors of the National Watch Company, held at its office in Chicago, Ill., on Feb. 28, 1874, the following resolution was adopted, to wit:

RESOLVED, That a meeting of the stockholders of the National Watch Company be and the same is hereby called to be held at the office of the Company, in Chicago, on Saturday, April 4, at the hour of 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of voting upon the question of changing the name of said Company from "The National Watch Company" to "Elgin National Watch Company."

Now, therefore, please take notice that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation at the time and place, and for the purpose set forth in the said resolution.

M. AVERY,
MAT. LAFLIN,
J. T. EYERSON,
W. L. PEASE,
S. T. ATWATER,
H. Z. CULVER,
Directors of the National Watch Company.

Office of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railroad Company.

CHICAGO, Ill., March 16, 1874.

The annual meeting of the Stock and Bond holders of this Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of other appropriate business, will be held at the office of the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company, in Chicago, on Monday, the 6th day of April next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 o'clock p. m. The transfer books will be closed at the same time, and open again on the 24th day of March until the 7th day of April, 1874.

ROBERT H. NOLTON, Sec'y.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago Fire-Proof Vault Co., at the office of the Co., on the 16th day of April, at the hour of 10 a. m., to vote upon the change of name to the Chicago Insurance Agency Association. By order of Directors.

W. H. EASTMAN, Sec'y.

CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, &c.

CHILDREN'S

CARRIAGES!

Bird Cages, Marbles, Tops, Base Balls, &c., in large variety, at

VERGHO, RUHLING & CO.'S,

138, 140 & 142 State-st.

PRINTERS, STATIONERS, &c.

BLANK BOOKS!

STATIONERY and PRINTING furnished promptly and at fair prices, by

J. M. W. JONES,

104 AND 106 MADISON-ST.

SHOW CARDS

By A. STEMPEL, 183 East Madison-st.

COAL.

Coal $3.75 a Ton Delivered.

A small lot of good, fresh-mined Illinois Lump at the mine. All orders left at Room 5, 79 Clark-st., or 78 Washington-st., Yard west end of East Twenty-first-st.

EYE AND EAR.

THE EYE AND EAR

EXCLUSIVELY TREATED.

DR. J. B. WALKER,

181 CLARK-ST., CORNER MONROE,

CHICAGO.

EDUCATIONAL.

Racine College.

The Spring Term of Racine College will open TUESDAY, April 7.

The Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, D. D., Missionary Bishop of the Northwest, will preach the Sermon before the Students, at the Church of the Holy Communion, on Sunday, March 29, at 10:30 a. m.

For Catalogues, address the Rev. James DeKoven, D. D., Racine College, Racine, Wis.

Or, apply for information at the Merchants' National Bank, or at Mitchell & Hathaway's, No. 6 Clark-st.

IRON WORKS.

EAGLE WORKS MANF'G CO.,

Will furnish Engines, Boilers, Mining Machinery, and all kinds of goods in the machinery line. Send for descriptive circular. Office, 8 South Canal-st., Chicago.

P. W. GATES, President.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO'

311 AND 313 LAKE-ST.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

Merchant Tailoring

A Fine Assortment

OF

FRENCH & ENGLISH

WOOLENS,

Worsted Suitings & Coatings,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

New and Elegant Designs,

Made to Order on Short Notice.

POPULAR PRICES.

WILDE,

BLUETT & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

State & Madison-sts.

TO RENT.

CHEAP RENTS.

Those fine Brick Stores, with plate glass fronts, suitable for all kinds of business, on Van Buren-st., between Canal and Clinton, will be rented at

$300 PER ANNUM.

APPLY TO

MATTOCKS & MASON,

528 WABASH-AV.

FOR RENT.

THE GENEVA

MINERAL SPRINGS HOUSE.

This House is finely located in the beautiful town of Geneva, Ill., and is just the spot for a first-class country resort and family boarding-house. The grounds are magnificent, and the Mineral Springs are highly recommended by Bluney, of Rush Medical College, to be the finest in the country. There is also a fine bowling alley, and other conveniences which render it a desirable attraction. The House is furnished, ready for occupancy. For terms and fuller particulars apply to

J. D. HARVEY,

176 LaSalle-st.

Stores to Rent.

Several convenient and commodious Stores, with light airy basements, in Pierce's New Block, corner of Randolph and Sangamon-sts. Rent low to responsible tenants. A good grocery is much needed. Apply to the janitor, opposite, or to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

141 LaSalle-st.

Boarding House

TO LET in Pierce's new Block, No. 238 West Randolph-st. Twenty large, light, airy rooms, new and clean. Location very desirable for a boarding house. Terms low to a good tenant. Apply to the janitor opposite, or to

WM. H. SAMPSON & CO.,

141 LaSalle-st.

FOR RENT.

The large Warehouse, 100x75 feet, ground floor, on southwest corner Monroe-st. and Wabash-av., suitable for iron, machinery, storage, or stable; also 6 tenements on Michigan-av. front; I will fit up to suit for small families; near by the Palmer House and Post-Office. Apply to

C. H. BECKWITH,

113 and 115 South Water-st.

DOCK TO RENT

At Bridgeport. See To Lease column.

PRINTS.

Ladies wanting a good Calico that will neither wash out nor fade out, will find in the

"RICHMOND PRINTS"

Something to their purpose. In the large variety of these goods, the

"CHOCOLATE STANDARD STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

"QUAKER STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

AND

"STANDARD GRAY STYLES,"

(Copyrighted Ticket),

Especially recommend themselves for cheapness of design and durability of color. Wholesale buyers throughout the country consider them unequaled. Examine the ticket to be sure you get a RICHMOND PRINT.

FIRM CHANGES.

COPARTNERSHIP.

A copartnership has this day been formed by the undersigned for the purpose of carrying on the business of manufacturing and retailing Cloaks, Suits and Trimmings, at 231 West Madison-st., under the firm name of W. Reid & Co.

WILLIAM REID,

ARNOL M. SHELDON.

Chicago, March 18, 1874.

SALT.

H. K. ELKINS

SUCCESSOR TO

HASKIN, MARTIN & WHEELER,

DEALER IN

SALT.

Docks at C., R. & Q. Railroad Slip. Office at 41 Lake-st.

G. I. WHEELER, } Formerly connected with H., M. & W.,
W. D. PUTNAM, } will remain with me.

GENERAL NOTICES.

Saloon Men, Attention!

The Bar, Counter, Ice Box, and Fixtures at the METROPOLITAN HOTEL, costing $1,600, first-class in every respect, for sale at an IMMENSE SACRIFICE, IN BANKRUPTCY. Apply at Room 18, 152 LaSalle-st.

BRADFORD HANCOCK,

Assignee.

NOTICE

To Real Estate Agents.

The Real Estate Agents of Chicago are respectfully invited to meet at the office of Clarke, Layton & Co., No. 120 LaSalle-st., on SATURDAY NEXT, at 2 o'clock p. m. to take into consideration the expediency of arranging a Real Estate Board. A cordial invitation is extended to all. At the request of several Real Estate Agents,

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.

TAX SALE CERTIFICATES.

Notice is hereby given that, after the first inst., the premium upon Tax Certificates held by the city for city taxes of 1873 will be increased to 10 per cent.

E. S. BAILEY, City Comptroller.

NOTICE!

The report in the Chicago Times of March 17th inst., that one of the Great Western Line of Stages ran away from the corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. and partly finished wood of a half dozen carriages, is UNTRUE. Too just is the total amount of damage caused by the accident does not exceed $15.

CARRIAGES.

FINE CARRIAGES.

OLD HOUSE OF BREWSTER,

ESTABLISHED 1828.

J. B. BREWSTER & CO.,

Twenty-fifth-st.

WAREROOMS,

FIFTH-AV. COR. TWENTY-SEVENTH-ST.,

NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Carriages of the Highest Order and Excellence Only.

Invite the attention of the public to the stock now offering at their Warerooms and in process of construction at the Factory, including many patented designs and valuable improvements confined to this house.

Among the novelties of the season are

Surreys on Double Cross Springs.

Top and No-Top Wagons of all weights.

Demi Landaus for one and two horses.

Derbys in three sizes.

All the Fashionable FAMILY CARRIAGES, after the latest French and English Designs.

The Double Cross Spring, an entirely new feature, and confined to this house, has the ease of the full spring, yet allows the wagon to be hung as low as upon the common ½ springs, and are highly indorsed by gentlemen now using them.

The use of the Vertical Steel Plate to axle beds (already well and favorably known throughout the States as the greatest improvement in the running of wagons offered for many years), is confined by letters patent solely to this house.

We call attention to the annexed card of GENERAL McCLELLAN:

NEW YORK, June 1.

"GENTLEMEN—I have carefully examined your Patent Vertical Steel Plate Axle. I find that the addition of the vertical plate renders the axle about two and a half (2½) times as stiff as it would be without it.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN."

NOTICE.

We desire to remind the public that we are solely Manufacturers, and not Traders, so-called, and are

"The Old House of Brewster,"

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

☞ Drawings furnished on application.

BREWSTER & CO.

OF BROOME-ST.,

NEW YORK,

CARRIAGE BUILDERS,

Have removed the Manufacturing Branch of their business to their New Factory,

BROADWAY AND FORTY-SEVENTH-ST.,

The largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country; their down-town warerooms remaining as before, at

Fifth-av. and Fourteenth-st.

With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions, they invite a continuance of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their eighteen years' occupancy of the old Broome-st. establishment.

In addition to the larger vehicles in great variety, we continue to make a specialty of the

"Brewster Wagon,"

The recognized Standard for quality in all weights, for pleasure driving or speeding.

NOTICE.

☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confused with a joint-stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.

BREWSTER & CO. of BROOME-ST.

FINANCIAL.

WRENN & BREWSTER,

BANKERS,

96 Washington-st.

Particular attention given to accounts of country bankers. Interest allowed on daily balances.

A Dividend of Five Per Cent

Upon all approved claims against the

Hide and Leather Insurance Company,

Except claims for unearned premiums, is now payable at the office of the Receiver, No. 20 Court-st., Boston.

JAMES C. DAVIS, Receiver.

Boston, March 10, 1874.

'PUSH!

We push and collect old claims throughout the United States and Canadas. Select those out and bring them in. No commissions unless collections are made. "Our Motto": Close attention and quick returns. CHICAGO COLLECTION AGENCY, Room 56, 124 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

TO BUILDERS.

FOR SALE CHEAP.

SIXTEEN SECTIONS NEW GALVANIZED IRON CORNICE.

THE SINGER MFG. CO.,

111 State-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

Four-story Brick, 25x80 feet, Franklin-st., near Madison.

A. J. GALLOWAY & SON,

S. W. cor. State and Madison-sts.

KINGSFORD'S

Oswego Starch.

968-1000 PURE.

☞ No other manufacturer has yet obtained this perfection. Sold by all Grocers.

WASHINGTON.

The Currency Redistribution Bill Again Before the Senate.

Mr. Logan's Peculiar Views on the Financial Question.

The Chairmanship of the District Investigating Committee Finally Settled.

Bill Prepared for the Gradual Reduction of the Army.

The Number of Enlisted Men to Be Fixed at 25,000.

Promotion to Be Made from the Ranks.

THE ARMY REDUCTION BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The House Committee on Military Affairs to-day perfected their bill for the regulation of the army. It is proposed to cut off five regiments of infantry, one of artillery, and one of cavalry. This is to be done gradually, by the 1st of January, 1875; the number of enlisted men to be 25,000. Such officers as may resign before that time to receive a year's pay. The army, according to the bill, will consist of twenty regiments of infantry, nine of cavalry, five of artillery. The officers of Regimental Adjutant and Quartermaster and one Major in all of the cavalry and artillery regiments are abolished. The permanent staff is reduced in the several corps, and provision is made for filling the lower grades from the line. The Engineer and Medical corps and Bureau of Military Justice and Pay Department are excepted from the details. Detailed staff officers are to serve four years, the chief duty being to select the best material for staff duty, and

PROMOTION IN ALL BRANCHES

is to be opened. Regiments are to be consolidated, and the officers assigned to the staff or line duties; or, if unworthy, are to be mustered out by a Board. Those of over thirty years service thus put out are to go on the retired list. No officer is to go out or be put out, by reason of a mere reduction of force, but to continue in service, unless he resigns or is removed by the Board. Provision is made for the payment of troops by drafts at convenient posts, as pensions are now paid.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PETITIONS FOR AND AGAINST INFLATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Simply as a question of economy, it is to be hoped people will cease forwarding petitions for and against the increase of the currency. It is no exaggeration to say the Senate Finance Committee have in their possession petitions of this character enough to fill a room ten feet square, and, if they continue to accumulate much longer, the Committee will find themselves without accommodations, and be compelled to hold their sessions in some other part of the building. To-day, additions to this kind of fodder were made by Senators Ferry, of Michigan, Logan, Wright, Chandler, Morrill, of Vermont, Allison,

THE DEBATE

on the finances was resumed in the Senate to-day. Mr. Logan replied to the great speech of Senator Schurz against inflation. The latter gentleman had not returned from burying Sumner, but Mr. Logan procured Senator Tipton to act as dummy for the occasion by occupying Mr. Schurz's chair. Mr. Logan spoke for about three hours.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

THE INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The District Investigation Committee made some progress to-day. They settled the vexed question of their Chairmanship last evening by selecting Senator Allison for the position. This morning Mr. Thurman laid the matter before the full Senate, and the action of the Committee in repudiating Senator Carpenter's attempt to make Senator Stewart Chairman was sanctioned. Senator Stewart remains a member of the Committee, but he stands at the foot of the class.

The Committee to-day listened to arguments of counsel on the question of the right of the Committee to compel witnesses to produce their private papers. Messrs. Shellabarger and Merrick maintained the affirmative, and Mr. Mattingly and the Hon. Jeremiah A. Black the negative. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Thurman gave it as his opinion that the attorneys for the memorialists ought to be more specific in describing the papers and documents they desired witnesses to produce. He could not see the justice of compelling a witness to employ a furniture-wagon and bring all his books and papers before the Committee for examination.

The Committee will hold a private session to-morrow, to consider the argument made to-day, and will render their decision on Thursday, when witnesses will be further examined in relation to the expenditures of the School Fund of the District.

(To the Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 17.—When the District of Columbia Investigation Committee assembled to-day, Senator Thurman announced that Senator Stewart had declined to serve as Chairman, and that the Committee had elected Senator Allison Chairman. He (Thurman) also declined to act as presiding officer.

THE MEMORIAL.

The Committee then heard Mr. Shellabarger, of the counsel for the memorialists, in argument as to the power of the Committee to compel the production of private papers, in accordance with the motion of the memorialists, in support of their charges in their present form. He said the petition was signed by all classes of business men, and represented 95 per cent of the whole business interest of that place.

The Committee reassembled at 2 o'clock. All the members were present, and Mr. Mattingly made an argument on behalf of the District authorities.

Mr. Merrick, for the memorialists, closed the argument. The session continued late this evening, when the Committee adjourned till Thursday, at which time the memorialists will present affidavits about the public schools.

COMMITTEE WORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIABILITY FOR SHIPWRECK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day, agreed to report in favor of extending the benefits of the law of 1851, covering the liabilities of American ship owners for losses of freight by shipwreck to the rivers and other inland waters of the United States. The law referred to limits the liability of the owner of a wrecked vessel for the loss of cargo to the value of the vessel at the time of her loss. The benefits of its provisions have heretofore only extended to owners of vessels plying on the high seas.

PENSIONS.

The House Pensions Committee agreed to-day to extend the time in which members of the State militia may prosecute their claims to July 4, 1876. The time allowed by the act of March, 1874, was one year, which is deemed entirely too short in view of the inevitable delay in procuring necessary evidence from the War Department and the long delay in the Pension Office before the claims can be examined and passed upon.

AMERICAN FORESTS.

The House Committee on Public Lands have just completed an elaborate report on the destruction of American forests, which they will submit to Congress within a few days. The report will be accompanied by a bill providing for the appointment of a commission of experts to examine more carefully into the matter, and report recommendations for legislation.

(To the Associated Press.)

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The House Committee on Appropriations had before them to-day the Deficiency bill.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A HISTORIC GROUP OF STATUARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—The *Star* of to-day advocates, in its leading article, the erection in the public grounds in this city of a historic group of statuary, which shall include, on a common base, bronze or marble statues of Lincoln, Chase, Sumner, Seward, and Greeley,—the wise and brave founders and organizers of public opinion on the slavery question, and the faithful and conscientious consummators. The proposition is, that this work shall be done by the Government at a cost of no more than $100,000.

JAY COOKE & CO.

It is announced that the Trustee in Bankruptcy of Jay Cooke & Co. will pay a first dividend some time next month.

LIEUT. WHEELER'S EXPEDITION.

The geographical and geological exploring-surveying party, who have been operating under Lieut. Wheeler in the country west of the one hundredth meridian since 1869 expected to resume their labors in higher parts of Colorado during the coming spring, their action depending on Congressional appropriation. The fruits of the former labors of Lieut. Wheeler's party have been of the most noticeable kind, and the field upon which it is proposed to enter this spring, being full of mineral wealth, promises to a Ford data of the highest importance.

ADVERTISING JOBS.

It appears that in 1870 Congress enacted that no advertisement, notice, or proposal for any Executive Department, or the Congress, or for any office connected therewith, shall be published in any newspaper whatever, except in pursuance of a written authority for the same from the head of such Department; and that no bill for such advertisement or publication shall be paid unless there is presented, with said bill, said order from the head of the Department. The Administration organs in various parts of the country have been publishing such advertisements, and have filed their bills with the Treasurer for the same. Sunset Cox introduced a resolution to-day calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to those bills, which shall include also all correspondence with regard to them, and it was passed.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS RESIDENCE.

Nearly all the members of Congress who accompanied the remains of Senator Sumner to Boston returned here to-night. The remainder will arrive by to-morrow morning. Mr. Balch will relinquish charge of the Sumner residence to-morrow upon the return of Mr. A. B. Johnson, Mr. Sumner's former private secretary, and will leave for Boston to-morrow night. The residence shows no alteration except in the room wherein Mr. Sumner's library was located. In nearly every other respect the house, with its furniture, and its profusion of works of art and of verta, seemed to the visitor just the same as it did prior to the death of the Senator.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP.

A special train has been provided by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to take a large number of members of Congress and other prominent gentlemen from this city to Chester, Penn., to-morrow, where they are to witness the launching of that Company's new steamship, the City of Peking, which is represented to be the largest vessel, excepting the Great Eastern, ever built in this or any other country.

UNITED STATES TREASURER SPINNER,

the man of the signature, has returned from Florida with restored health and vigor. He took a perfect level at his office to-day, and but little business was done.

(To the Associated Press.)

A PRESENTATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—A committee from New Orleans to-day presented President Grant a picture of himself, heroic and life size, on horseback. Senator West made the presentation speech, in the presence of the Cabinet and the President's household, and subsequently they all partook of a lunch with the President.

GEN. SPINNER

has returned and resumed his official duties, greatly improved in health.

ADMIRAL PORTER,

who has been sick for several days, is somewhat better, but is still confined to bed.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: James W. Steele, Kansas Consul at Matanzas, Cuba, and S. D. Atkins, Postmaster at Freeport, Ill.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.

SENATE.

PETITIONS.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a petition from the merchants of Des Moines and Council Bluffs for an increase in the volume of currency. Referred.

Mr. FERRY (Mich.) presented a petition from about 400 leading business men of New York, some of them using millions of money in their business, in which they protest against the efforts making to reduce the volume of the currency, and pray that the same may be increased so that the business of the country may be safely carried on.

The CHAIR presented a memorial from the Legislature of Wisconsin in reference to the improvement of the St. Croix River, and for the preliminary survey for the canal from Lake Superior to the Falls of St. Croix. Referred.

Mr. LOGAN presented petitions from the citizens of Illinois for an increase in the volume of currency. Referred.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition of citizens of Detroit in opposition to any increase in the volume of paper currency and favoring speedy return to specie payment.

INTERNATIONAL.

Mr. CAMERON, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported favorably on the bill to authorize the President to accept for citizens of the United States the jurisdiction of certain tribunals in the Ottoman dominions, and in Egypt, established, or to be established, under the authority of the Sublime Porte, and in the Government of Egypt. Passed.

WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. STEVENSON called up the bill compensating the Louisville & Beardstown Turnpike Company for certain bridges destroyed during the war. Passed.

RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of Willard Dawes, late Internal Revenue Collector of Kentucky, was taken up and passed.

DISTRICT MATTERS.

Mr. PRATT presented several memorials of citizens of Washington, asking Congress to repeal the act of the District of Columbia Legislature in regard to sewerage and drainage taxes. Referred.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN said some weeks ago, when the Civil Rights bill was under discussion, upon his statement that if the bill should be referred to the Judiciary Committee it would be reported back as soon as the late Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) agreed to the reference, and he (Frelinghuysen) now desired to state that the Committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill. It was now ready to be reported to the Senate, having received the approval of a majority of the Committee, but as the author of the bill had been taken away he (Frelinghuysen) would not report the bill or call it up until the Chairman of the Committee (Edmunds), who favors it, should be present, that he might take part in the debate. The Senator from Massachusetts (Sumner) had consented to delay in reporting the bill on account of the ill-health of Mr. Edmunds.

CHAT COMMITTEE.

Mr. STEWART said on the 13th of March, just as the Senate was about to adjourn, the President pro tem. appointed him Chairman of the Joint Select Committee to investigate District of Columbia Government officers. The question having arisen in the Committee as to the authority of the President pro tem. of the Senate to appoint the Chairman of the Committee, he had come to the conclusion that there was cause for doubt as to the power of the Chair, and he had therefore declined to act under the appointment, not feeling warranted to do so.

Mr. THURMAN argued that the appointment of Stewart as Chairman was irregular, and said the President of the Senate pro tem. had not the right, unless specially authorized by the Senate, to appoint a Chairman of any Committee whatever.

After remarks in a similar strain by other Senators, the Chair (Carpenter) said he had no desire now, nor had he any intention, to usurp any authority. The original resolution provided that a Joint Committee be raised, and the opinion of the Chair was, without much reflection on the subject, that the power which the Senate possessed was ordinarily conferred upon the Chair.

Mr. THURMAN moved that the journal of March 13 be corrected by the appointment of the Senator from Nevada (Stewart) as a member of the Committee, instead of the Chairman of the Committee. Agreed to.

THE CURRENCY BILL.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to equalize the distribution of the National Bank currency, and Mr. Logan being entitled to the floor, addressed the Senate. Mr. Logan referred to the speech of the Senator from Missouri (Schurz), and said: The Senator imagines himself in London or New York, and forgets that he claims to be from Missouri. He seems to imagine banks and a clearing-house at every village and cross-roads in the West. He tells us at one time that money will seek the best market; at another, that the East is already burdened with an excess; yet he argues that, if we increase the volume of currency, it will flow from the South and West to the East, as water flows to the ocean. He tells us also that if we authorize North Carolina to establish banks, the more she puts into the operation the less currency she will have in circulation. In other words, he says to the South and West, "You do not know what is best for yourselves. Go on tilling the soil, which is your proper employment; you don't know anything about money matters. Leave all that matter to more intelligent moneyed men of the East, and borrow from them. Your business is to work for them, and take the wealth of your section to pay interest to them. Your increase in manufactures and wealth is pernicious to your welfare."

He argued that there was a remarkable similarity between the arguments and illustrations of the Senator from Missouri and those of Eastern capitalists. Every plan offered by those opposed to increase of currency embraces that of retiring greenbacks which do not bear interest, and substituting in their place interest-bearing bonds payable in gold without power of reconversion into greenbacks, so as to keep them in circulation, thereby imposing upon the necks of the people an additional burden of twenty millions per annum, and for what purpose and for whose benefit? To enable the Eastern money-holders to have a secure place to loan their surplus funds, and at the same time to get additional interest upon those bonds. They seem to want some way to drain the Treasury of its gold, and thus have the whole monetary power of the Government in their hands, and at the mercy of Eastern money-holders. Is it any wonder, then, that the West and South, who understand this thing, should look upon it as a movement to strengthen and perpetuate the money monopoly which the present legal restriction gives to the East? It may not surprise us that an Eastern Senator should advocate this policy; but what are we to think when we see Western Senators in the very front of this movement? Is the present movement among farmers, mechanics, and workingmen without significance? Are we so silly as to suppose they will see their wages reduced to a mere pittance without a severe struggle? If there are labor strikes and stoppages of business now what may we expect if we undertake to decrease currency so that wages will not purchase bread? It is said we had more money during the war than when the whole South was shut out from its use than we have now, and yet a less amount must supply the wants of the whole country, with eleven millions more of people to be furnished with circulating medium, to say nothing of the fact that four millions of people, formerly slaves, are now free, and must be supplied with the medium of exchange. It is said that speculation in railroads was the cause of the panic, and that this speculation was induced by an abundance of money. Where did these railroads sell their bonds to raise the $340,000,000 annually used by them? Were these all taken here? No, sir. Many were based on gold and sold in Europe; therefore, this mania for speculation spoken of, has nothing to do with the amount and character of our currency. Why do we go to Europe to sell railroad bonds and pay interest to foreigners? Simply because we had not money here, and if the Senator (Schurz) is allowed to lead the Senate in this matter, we will still continue to pay tribute to Europe. The Senator from Missouri had referred to the immense amount of money poor people have on deposit in savings' banks. He (Logan) thought that while this scheme of contraction is before the country, the poor people would do well to look after their money a little.

In conclusion, he called upon the Senate to adopt that liberal policy of free banking, which, properly guarded, will not only do justice to all, but will develop the latent resources of the South, which lay dormant under the former mistaken policy, and which will utilize the water-power of Virginia, and the power locked up in the vast coal fields of Indiana and Illinois, the iron mountains of Missouri, and the agricultural resources of the whole country; a policy that will put our manufactories again in operation and our foundries in blast, and give employment to idle hands, property to producers, and happiness to the whole country. He warned the moneyed power of this country that if they attempt to impose further burdens upon the masses of the people they will finally lose their power altogether. He would stand by the rights of the people, no matter how moneyed monopolies might attack him, or metropolitan newspapers abuse and criticise him.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. COX presented resolutions reciting the allegation that a bill had been presented to the Treasury Department for advertising done in defiance of the law requiring a written order for all advertising, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish copies of all such bills and the correspondence relating thereto. Adopted.

COAL LANDS.

Mr. LOWE reported a bill exempting Kansas and Missouri from the operation of the act of May, 1872, which forbids the pre-emption of iron and coal mines. Passed.

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

After a conflict for precedence between the Cheap Transportation bill, the Legislative Appropriation bill, and the contested election case, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. WOODFORD in the chair, on the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLARD (Vt.) called attention to the inequality of compensation provided for officials in Congress and for those in various other departments of the Government, and offered various amendments for the reduction of the pay of doorkeepers and messengers in the Capitol, all of which amendments were rejected.

There being a difficulty in getting a quorum to vote, the Committee rose, after having got through only two and a half pages of the bill.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. CRAIN proposed that to-morrow be set apart for discussion on the Transportation bill, giving as a reason, that the members would be absent to-morrow to witness the launch of the Pacific Mail steamship City of Pekin at Chester, Pa.

Mr. ROBERTS objected.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. MARSHALL, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Military Academy Appropriation bill. Referred.

Mr. COBURN, Chairman of the Military Committee, reported a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army, which was made the special order for the first Tuesday in April.

Mr. TODD moved to adjourn over till Thursday. Negatived.

Mr. CONGER, member of the Committee on Commerce, renewed the proposition that to-morrow be devoted to debate on the Cheap Transportation bill. Members of this Committee, he said, regarded it almost as part of their duty to attend the launch of the largest steamship ever built in the United States.

Mr. E. H. ROBERTS withdrew his objection, and unanimous consent was given.

The House then took a recess till half-past 7, the evening session to be for debate on the Transportation bill.

EVENING SESSION.

In the evening session, the debate on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce was opened by Mr. SCUDDER, who opposed the bill on legal, constitutional, and practical grounds. There were eleven members present, including the Speaker pro tem. Sprague.

The debate was continued by Messrs. HOLMAN and COTTON in support of the bill in its general features.

SUMNER'S SUCCESSOR.

The Question Discussed in Legislative Circles.

What the Boston Press Has to Say Concerning the Matter.

A Strong Current of Feeling in Favor of the Hon. C. F. Adams.

BOSTON, March 17.—The canvassing of the Senatorial question was fairly begun to-day, but not with the eagerness which was to be expected from the near approach of the day of election. The question which divided the Legislature last year in the case of the Vice-President, as to what should be considered due notice of a vacancy, threatened to arise at one time, but it was tacitly decided to consider the formal notice from the Governor of Mr. Sumner's death as a notification that a vacancy existed, and the election will, therefore, occur

ON TUESDAY NEXT.

The members are now all at sea. The only advance has been that there are virtually but three candidates in the field: Charles Francis Adams, E. Rockwood Hoar, and H. L. Dawes. There has been more talk to-day about Mr. Adams, and his friends feel hopeful. The *Journal* weakens decidedly. It seems to fear that

BUTLER MAY POSSIBLY HOLD THE BALANCE OF POWER.

He has only about 50 pledged supporters out of the 280 members of the Joint Convention, and therefore they don't want to risk going into an election without a caucus which, it cannot be denied, would be almost fatal to Mr. Adams's chances. The *Journal*

WANTS TO BEAT BUTLER,

but wants to take the surest way to do it. The *Traveller* says this afternoon:

None can have a higher appreciation of the abilities and services of Mr. Adams than we have. But to choose him Senator from Massachusetts at this time, passing over the many unquestioned exponents of our organization entitled, for the place, would seem to be raising the standard of revolt against the Administration, if not of desertion of the Republican party. Nevertheless, we frankly say that if Mr. Adams can get a vote of a majority of the Republican caucus, and obtain the nomination, he will engage to poll as many votes as any other man yet named in this Convention, because this is bringing all to the best available standard of judgment. It is a very different thing to see the process going on of dropping one unqualified Republican after another for the sake of taking up one who may be supposed to be nearer to Democratic sympathies and votes. When is this process to end? It only increases the severity of the test of party unity in the least from the right course. The cause meets the wants of the exigency. It holds the organization together. It conciliates all unworthy elements that may be left to the fierce convictions of the majority, and it supplies the most direct, the fairest and truest method of evolving what we all are now looking for—the next Republican Senator of Massachusetts.

The *Traveller* is unfortunately situated:

To be sure, Mr. Dawes' friends accept the idea of any alliance between him and the Ring Democrats, and yet as between Dawes and Hoar Butler would undoubtedly use every effort to elect Dawes, as the less dangerous and more easily conciliated opponent of the two.

But the *Traveller*, having supported Boutwell and steadily screened Dawes of being

CONCERNED IN THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL,

cannot now support him for Senator. Therefore it contents itself with the following:

The most prominent of the candidates—those who are most talked of" by the press and the public—are Messrs. Dawes, Hoar, and Adams, the latter having the support of a portion of the Democratic press, the *Advertiser* having abandoned Judge Hoar for reasons that we presume to be good, and that the canvass may proceed without that declaration of candidacy which has marked many of the recent elections in this Commonwealth, seems to the legislators, and to the people, the most desirable course. Let their votes without dictation, and unprejudiced by slanders that political opponents are too ready to invent or circulate.

The *Transcript* says:

The *Transcript* has already expressed its preference for ex-Judge Hoar. It has no Mr. Sumner's successor. If it is deemed advisable to consider considerations entirely in electing a Senator for the short term, no candidate could be named so eminently qualified on the score of personal attainments, civic experience, and, much in the present unbending, vigorous probity, which would be a perpetual rebuke to all the corruptions and defilements of modern politics as the Hon. Charles Francis Adams. If the short term of the representative cannot be spared from the popular branch of Congress, then let the great Senator's mantle fall on the distinguished Massachusetts arbitrator at Geneva, who requires no certificate of incorruptibility as a guarantee of steadfast fidelity.

Many members of the Congressional delegation left for Washington this morning, including Judge Hoar. Gen. Butler remains behind to see how he can best promote his ends in the approaching election. The Hon. H. L. Pierce will leave to-morrow night, and the Hon. Alvah Crocker will leave for the South this week for the benefit of his health.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

Miners' Convention at Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., March 17.—An enthusiastic Convention of the miners of the Wyoming coal-fields was held here yesterday. John Siney, of Pottsville, President of the National Association of Miners and Laborers, addressed the Convention, and was warmly applauded. It was unanimously resolved to accept the principles of the Youngstown, Ohio, Convention, and to proceed at once to organize. James O'Halloran, of Luzerne County, was chosen as delegate to the Pennsylvania State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 24th inst. The miners of the East and West are now harmonious.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Illinois Taxes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Judge Treat, of the United States District Court, to-day ordered injunctions to issue against the Collectors of Edgar, Coles, Douglas, Moultrie, Mason, Menard, Peoria, Tazewell, Cass, and Morgan Counties, restraining them from in any manner interfering with any of the property of the Paris & Decatur, the Springfield & Northwestern, the Pana, Pekin & Jacksonville Railroad Companies for the taxes of 1873. Injunctions were issued against the companies restraining them from paying any taxes as above. The writs are issued on the application of the stockholders of the companies on the ground that the taxes levied are unlawful. The courts are to decide what portion of the assessment is lawful, and what portion unlawful. The motion is set for hearing on the first Monday of May next.

Case of the Grant Parish Prisoners in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 17.—The jury in the case of the Grant Parish prisoners, brought in a verdict of not guilty as to

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

Prayer and Consultation in the Chicago Churches Yesterday.

The Ladies Determined to Continue the War.

Reports from Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and Other States.

Concerted Action of Catholic Total Abstinence Societies.

IN CHICAGO.

The stagnation of the temperance excitement yesterday was quite marked. It was partly the necessary reaction from the labors of the preceding day, and was partly due to the fact that St. Patrick's Day, and the procession which glorified it, turned people's thoughts into another channel. The prayer-meetings, of which there were three, were thinly attended.

AT THE CENTENARY CHURCH.

The ladies of the Centenary Church, Monroe street, near Morgan, held a private prayer-meeting yesterday afternoon, and spent two hours in pleading with God to aid them to suppress the liquor-traffic. About sixty were present. Reporters were excluded. The only minister there was the Rev. Mr. Peck, pastor of the church, and he was not admitted until the ladies were about dispersing. He addressed them for a few minutes, saying, although he felt much interest in the temperance movement, he had not taken an active part in it lately. He would be glad to see a temperance revival, and tendered his church for meeting. He would co-operate, and was sure all the other ministers would, if their assistance was needed.

He hoped the ladies of his congregation would not march in processions with flags and banners, nor pray at the street corners or saloons. Nothing could be accomplished by such a warfare; the only proper way to battle against drunkenness would be to speak to the drunkards themselves, expostulate with them, and show them the consequences that would result from such intemperate habits. If they wanted to bring angelic joy into the hearts of many wives and daughters, to them bring those drunkards, or rather fallen brethren, to the church to be redeemed and saved. He urged them not to divide their work, but bend their whole energy upon this work and speak to every one that used intoxicating liquors and have him saved.

After the address a TRIBUNE reporter conversed with several of the ladies, and learned that they were very indignant at their treatment in the Council Chamber Monday evening. Said one: "My blood boiled when Alderman Hiltrath was speaking." They are not disheartened, and do not purpose giving up the fight. No definite plan of action has yet been agreed upon, but it is not likely that they will visit the saloons and sing and pray, just at present. Prayer-meetings are to be held every day, and efforts made to convert men to Christianity. "When they come out from the world," it was said, "they will not drink whisky or beer, and many of the saloons will be obliged to give up their business on account of a lack of customers."

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

The ladies of Plymouth Congregational Church met yesterday afternoon to pray and consult with reference to the temperance question, and the proposed location of houses of ill-fame. The meeting was for ladies only, and the afternoon was passed in earnest prayer for Divine guidance and help, together with the singing of hymns and an informal conversation upon the subjects under consideration. No definite plan of action was decided upon, but another meeting will soon be held.

GRACE CHURCH.

A very thinly-attended open meeting was also held at Grace Church, on the North Side. About a dozen persons were present, who prayed for the success of the good cause.

THE POLICE SUPERINTENDENT IN HOT WATER.

The City Hall, yesterday, was as deserted as a besieged saloon in an Ohio village. The absence of Aldermen was particularly noticeable, and it is the tendency of the ladies' visit is to prevent the City Fathers from hanging round doing nothing all day except office-hunting for their dependents, one good result, at least, will have been accomplished by the celebrated Committee of Fifty. His Honor, the Mayor, was absent the whole day; the City Clerk came not; Comptroller Hayes did not venture within the walls, and even the frequenters of the courts were few in number, and subdued in appearance. But the Superintendent of Police incautiously put in an appearance in the Mayor's office a little before noon, and there met a certain Doctor of Divinity of the Methodist Church, who had come in search of the Mayor. As the object of his visit was to complain of the conduct of the police force the evening previous, it was not strange that the miscreppus appearance of the head of the police department in the room in which the offenders belonged should have acted upon the reverend doctor like a red rag upon a monarch of the bull-ring. Straightway lowering his horns and shutting his eyes, after the manner of the taurine species (to carry out the figure), all the mighty indignation of the Methodist bull was concentrated upon the foe. The Pope's bull against the comet was not a circumstance to it.

The Doctor wanted to know whether Supt. Rehm was aware that a personal friend of the latter had said that Capt. Buckley had stated that those women had no business in the City Hall the evening before.

Mr. Rehm didn't know whether the statement was true or not. If Capt. Buckley had said so he had done wrong. Whatever his private opinions might be, they should not be expressed publicly on any matter connected with his official duties. The Superintendent wanted to know the name of the tale-bearer.

The religious editor said that he would consult his anonymous informant, and learn whether his name could be made public.

The Superintendent thought that would be a more business-like way of making complaints.

The irate D. D. then asserted that two ladies had had their hats pulled over their eyes by the roughs in the hall on returning from the Council meeting the previous evening.

Mr. Rehm wasn't sure that it was not some of their own followers who did the pulling.

The audacity of the charge was overwhelming, and the only reply was a feeble protest from the clerical combatant.

The Superintendent maintained his opinion with an exasperating sneer.

The Doctor thereupon renewed the attack by asking for a copy of the police regulations. He was determined to follow up this matter if it took all the time hitherto devoted to exposing on one side of his paper the swindles recommended on the other side.

Mr. Rehm did not consider it his duty to become a perambulating encyclopedia for the instruction of clergymen, and therefore suggested that a copy of the regulations could be obtained by calling at Police Headquarters.

The Doctor then wanted to know what business all those men had around the City Hall the night before.

The Superintendent thought they had as much right there as the ladies had; furthermore, if the ladies had sent their husbands instead of coming themselves it would have been much better.

The Doctor, with a supercilious elevation of the nose, remarked that policemen could not understand those things.

Mr. Rehm thought perhaps not, but he understood his duty and intended to do it.

This terminated the interview, the reverend gentleman, Doctor of Divinity, and chief editor departing in search of the rules and regulations, while the Superintendent went in search of the rotund Alderman from the Sixteenth Ward who dispenses the foaming lager across the way.

If dire threats and black looks are dangerous when coming from a Christian editor, the police force of the city is likely to meet a determined antagonist very soon.

Capt. Buckley, who is charged with this language, denies that he ever said anything of the kind, and that he spoke to nobody Monday evening, except his own men. The Captain's word is certainly better than that of any anonymous "personal friend." Still, Supt. Rehm had given express orders to Capt. Buckley to see that the women were protected and respected, and these orders were not carried out, even in the corridors of the City Hall. No arrests were made, even of the persons who were using obscene language, and all that was done was to preserve the ladies from personal violence.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A temperance prayer-meeting will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the chapel of the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Carpenter streets.

A grand meeting will be held this evening in the First Congregational Church, corner of Ann and Washington streets. J. H. Cole and others will lead it.

ELSEWHERE.

ILLINOIS.

AT ODELL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ODELL, Ill., March 17.—Father Hanley, in charge of the mission at Odell and Dwight, has been indefatigable in his labors connected with the temperance reform. To-day the society of which he is the President is holding a celebration here, and the streets are filled with people.

AT DIXON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., March 17.—The temperance people hold a meeting at the Court-House on Friday evening next, to make some arrangements, so that all denominations may take hold and put down whisky-selling in this city.

AT BLOOMINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., March 17.—Durley Hall was again crowded to-night, second grand temperance rally, 2,000 present, addressed by Father McGovern, Catholic pastor, and Revs. Fellows and Dinsmore. Popular sentiment is terribly excited on the liquor-question, and heavy fighting is imminent.

AT JOLIET.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., March 17.—On Sunday the Rev. James McLeod, of the First Presbyterian Church, gave his congregation a temperance sermon. In it he approved the work of the Ohio women for the following reasons: First, because necessary to their protection; second, patriotism; third, because of the teachings of the Christian religion concerning the drunkard's future. His sermon is very highly spoken of in the community at large.

Another religious mass-meeting is on foot, and the question of circulating petitions asking the authorities for the strict enforcement of the Sunday law and the 11-o'clock ordinance is mooted in religious circles. The disposition of the temperance advocates here seems to be, for the present, to simply demand that our laws governing the sale of intoxicating drink shall no longer remain a dead letter.

A report is rife on the street to-day, which is pretty well authenticated, that one of the leaders in the temperance movement here, and a prominent man, has a $50 whisky account at one of the Bluff street drug stores. The report has created a great deal of talk already.

AT SPRINGFIELD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Another enthusiastic temperance meeting was held to-night in the Hall of Representatives, in which earnest words were spoken in behalf of the cause. The work is steadily, yet surely, progressing here.

AT YORKVILLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YORKVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The temperance war has been carried on with considerable vigor to-day. The ladies held a meeting this afternoon, after which several of them proceeded to Sullivan & Beck's saloon, where they held religious services as heretofore. The proprietors themselves treated them with proper deference, but Mrs. Sullivan followed them to the street, and heaped words of reproach upon their devoted heads, which, of course, passed off very harmlessly. This evening another meeting was held at the Congregational Church, at which several earnest speeches were made, and a collection taken up to defray the expenses of prosecuting the saloon-keepers. Saturday, Beck and Sullivan will be tried for selling liquor to minors. The whisky men begin to think that the ladies are in earnest.

AT QUINCY.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., March 17.—The temperance people effected an organization here last night, but did not succeed in starting a crusade. The greater part of the evening was spent in a discussion of the name to be adopted. And a name for the society, which was at length happily denominated the Quincy Temperance Union. A great deal of eloquence was unbottled. The women were fervently exhorted to go manfully forward and do the fighting, and allow the men to stand still and see their own salvation accomplished; but the ladies of Quincy do not seem to see the thing in that light.

GALVA.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

GALVA, Ill., March 15.—Pursuant to a call by the President of the Temperance League of this place for a mass-meeting, the citizens assembled at the Methodist Episcopal Church at an early hour this evening, and filled the house to its utmost capacity, which indicated the deep interest felt by our people. Stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Holmes, Hill, Pilgrim and Brown, of this place, and Mr. Dean, of Massachusetts. The interest was deep and strong. At the close of the meeting a rising vote was taken of all those that would vote at the coming election for No License,—all the people voting in the affirmative.

I understand that all the saloons of this place have been served with a written notice by the ladies to stop selling their liquid damnation, or they would call at an early day and pray them out.

OHIO.

AT CRESTLINE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, O., March 17.—The following important telegram, received last night from the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Company, was read at the church meeting of the women to-day:

PITTSBURGH, March 16.

To the Ladies of Crestline:

Your communication of the 14th was received and perused before my departure for this city, and I, who, sympathizing with you in your efforts to remedy the evils so prevalent among the people, have, by resolution, directed the General Manager of the road to take such steps as may be necessary to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquor at its hotels and eating-houses, and confine them solely to providing the comforts needful for the traveling public, as originally designed.

(Signed.) WILLIAM THAW.

This commendable action of the Railroad Company virtually closes the Continental Hotel bar, the leading retail establishment of Crestline.

AT TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 17.—The interest in the temperance movement is increasing. Meetings are held nightly in different parts of the city, and all are well attended. Dio Lewis arrived to-day, and will speak in the First Congregational Church to-night.

AT WOODSTOCK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, O., March 17.—The temperance war here ended to-day. Both druggists signed the pledge, but said he would not sell any more, and allowed the ladies to take all his liquor and send it away.

AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—A temperance mass-meeting was held in St. Paul's Church to-night, largely attended. Judge West delivered the principal address. The whole management of the meetings will hereafter be committed to women. Judge West presented in the Constitutional Convention to-day a proposed amendment to the Constitution, requiring the Legislature to regulate the traffic in liquors, empowering counties and townships to take steps to prohibit the traffic.

AT DAYTON.

DAYTON, O., March 17.—The crusaders continue crowding saloon-keepers. The area of march was extended to-day and new saloons subjected to visitation. No new incidents. The weather being pleasant the ladies were not invited inside, but were just as serious on the curbstone as in front of the bars. The solemnity is crushingly oppressive to associates, but makes no favorable impression on them. Seven days have passed without a distinct conquest, but the women are as resolute as ever. A great temperance meeting is being held at Grace Church to-night. The liquor-dealers propose a straight fight at the spring elections. If the Republicans make wise nominations they will sweep the city, but if they compromise against the moral sentiment they will be washed under deep.

IN GENERAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—The saloons in the following places surrendered to-day: Galion, O., one; Steubinville, O., one; Ulrichville, O., one; Orbana, O., saloon and billiard-hall combined. News from all along the line shows a determination on the part of the women to push forward to victory.

INDIANA

AT SOUTH BEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 17.—This city has been districted by the temperance ladies; and about forty ladies have been at work to-day circulating their constitution for signatures, and, on the whole, have met with good success. They have also had some rebuffs, yet their work is beginning to be felt, and the excitement is rising. Several saloon-keepers are said to be anxious to dispose of their business, while one of the prominent ones has closed his bar.

One on the east side of the river is getting his courage up on doses of lager, and makes threats of using a revolver if disturbed. A prominent druggist declines to sign the druggist's pledge, on the ground of its stringency; on the other hand, a minister of one of the leading churches says that it is hard work to keep the ladies of his church from organizing into a prayer-band before what is considered the proper time arrives.

Another business meeting of the association is called for to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and it is thought by many best to have them hereafter every morning, for the purpose of comparing notes.

AT FORT WAYNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 17.—The ladies held a secret meeting this afternoon, and decided on a course of action in the temperance cause. The proceedings were kept very quiet, but it is understood that the Indianapolis plan will be adopted,—that of detecting frauds in obtaining permits. A gentlemen's meeting will be held tomorrow to raise funds to back up the movement.

AT BLUFFTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLUFFTON, Ind., March 17.—When the ladies began holding saloon and street prayer-meetings here people were inclined to treat the matter as a huge joke. When they visited the saloon of Alexander & Gillian, the proprietors would ask them to conduct the services on the sidewalk, as the saloon was full of dead-beats. When they held meetings outside, Gillian would preserve order in a very officious manner. At one of the drug-stores the women were treated in the same way, but finally one of the druggists signed the dealers' pledge. The joke began to get tiresome, and the next time the ladies visited the saloon a placard was exhibited inviting them to peruse Matthew, 6th chapter, 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th verses. They looked at the placard, and went on with the meeting as before. The war went on without change until yesterday, when the women made a change of tactics, keeping their force in the one remaining saloon, and taking down the names of all customers. This exasperated the proprietors, who have issued a formal notification to the women, addressing the ladies of the movement by name, warning them to desist or suffer criminal prosecution. The matter caused great excitement, but the crusaders are determined to stand their ground.

AT LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, March 17.—The Ladies' Committee of Thirty is busily engaged in canvassing the city with various pledges, but so far with poor success. A committee of four ladies waited upon the City Council at its last meeting, and presented petitions praying the enforcement of the Temperance law by the city authorities. They were courteously received, and the petitions filed, but were honored with no further attention.

AT RICHMOND.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

RICHMOND, Ind., March 17.—The crusade grows more interesting. The system of espionage at the front and back entrances of saloons has almost stopped the traffic at all save the only licensed one of the city. But it does an immense business. Last night it was the scene of almost a mob. The proprietor had the Chief of Police to put the women out, and while they held services on the sidewalk, German women sang and mimicked them. The German men laughed and shouted whenever a good thing was gotten off in their native tongue, and filled in and took their beer by drones, making remarks such as "Tally one," "Chalk it down," etc., to the crusaders. Half the police force was stationed about the crowd, in anticipation of trouble. To-night the saloon is frequented as last night, but so far without any such demonstrations. The women are also giving a supper in the room occupied by a converted saloon-keeper, for his benefit, and it will net a handsome sum.

IOWA.

AT KEOKUK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 17.—At an adjourned mass temperance meeting, held last evening, resolutions were adopted favoring the present prohibitory Liquor law of Iowa, and for prompt and prompt enforcement; appointing a committee of ladies to circulate pledges, wait upon saloon-keepers and the owners of property where intoxicating liquors are sold, and to adopt and carry out such other measures as they may deem best to stop the wrongful traffic in such liquors; appointing a committee of gentlemen to co-operate with the police force in getting facts to convict violators of the law; reference, and to assist in prosecuting offenders against the prohibitory law and recommending that wines be dismissed from social gatherings. The temperance sentiment here is very much divided as to the propriety of the crusade-method, and it is doubtful if that plan will be adopted.

AT MUSCATINE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSCATINE, Ia., March 17.—The first movement of the ladies in this place in behalf of the great temperance crusade took place this afternoon at about 4 o'clock. They visited four or five saloons, in some of which they held prayers. Some shut their doors and refused them admission. Mr. Lambert surrendered and promised to sell no more, and signed the pledge. A wholesale dealer promised to close, provided they bought him out. As it was late they closed operations for the day.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK CITY AND VICINITY.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The temperance programme for the present week is not extensive, so far as public meetings are concerned, but an increased number of ladies are engaged in visiting the saloons and tenements, and ladies' temperance prayer-meetings are springing up in many parts of the city.

The Committee of Ministers has decided that meetings shall be held at the Calvary Baptist Church on Tuesday, the 24th inst., beginning at 8:30 in the morning, and at 7:45 in the evening.

A real estate dealer says that many landlords, in leasing their property, now stipulate that no liquor is to be used or sold on the premises.

A circular has been issued in behalf of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, explaining the plan of a permanent and effective organization of the total abstinence forces, and calling upon the societies in all quarters to connect themselves with the Union. It is purposed to retain the temperance societies under the supervision of the heads of the Church.

POLITICAL.

The Anti-Monopoly Party in the Twelfth (Ill.) Congressional District.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., March 17.—The Twelfth Congressional Anti-Monopoly Convention met in this city at 10 o'clock this morning, and organized by the election of the following officers: President, J. C. Hunter, of Christian County. Vice-Presidents, Thomas Miller, of Christian County; James Stout, of Sangamon County; William T. Beekman, of Menard; J. F. Black, of Cass County; J. B. Turner, of Morgan County; M. B. Moore, of Scott County. Secretary, Henry Miner, of Scott County.

Committees on Credentials, Permanent Organization, and Resolutions were appointed; and while the Committees were out, Prof. Turner was called upon, and responded in a speech of twenty-five minutes, strongly urging organization.

The Committee on Credentials reported every county in the District represented but two. The Convention then adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, and the Committee on Permanent Organization reported in favor of continuing the above-named officers, and it was so ordered.

The Committee on Resolutions then reported, which report was unanimously adopted. The following is the gist of the report:

Resolved, That as many districts as may be desirable, we will put a candidate in the field to represent our principles in this district.

The object of the Convention was to make arrangements for a thorough organization of the District preparatory to the election next fall. Though not large, the Convention was composed of intelligent and substantial men who doubtless mean what they say. After encouraging words from several of the delegates the Convention at 4 o'clock p. m. adjourned sine die.

The Municipal Election in Ottawa, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 17.—The City Council made the official count of the votes cast at the municipal election yesterday, and declared the result. The temperance question did not enter into the fight, despite all the efforts of the ladies. The new administration is as follows: Milton H. Swift, Mayor; P. Ryan, Collector; Arthur Lockwood, Assessor; Thomas Larkin and O. Leavens, Police Magistrates. The Aldermen elected are B. S. Porter, First Ward; G. W. Jackson, Second Ward; Lewis Howard, Third Ward; Thomas F. Brown, Fourth Ward; P. McGinnis, Fifth Ward; U. Mattas and John Hoben, Sixth Ward, and B. B. Griffith, Seventh Ward. The School Board is an excellent one, averaging better than for years.

Senator Wigfall.

It is related of the late Senator Wigfall that on the collapse of the Confederacy, while crossing the Mississippi to make his way into Mexico, in the assumed character of an nitra Union man, he was informed by a Federal soldier, who was on board the ferry-boat of the intense satisfaction he would experience if he could fall in with and hang to the topmost limb of the tallest tree the Texan arch-traitor. "Yes, I too would be pulling at one end of the rope," vehemently remarked Wigfall.

SPRINGFIELD.

Charges of Fraud in the Building of the New State House.

Passage of the Revised Quo Warranto Bill.

Some of Its Provisions Interesting to Railroad Companies.

Precedence Given to the Work of Revising the Statutes.

THE NEW STATE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INVESTIGATION WANTED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Hopkins introduced a preamble and resolution setting forth that contracts for work and materials on the new State-House, over and above $2,500, should be let to the lowest bidder, after notice publicly given; that it is charged that the Commissioners are letting contracts without competition, and having such work done by the day in violation of law; therefore, the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire into such charges, and report to the House. It was adopted. There are gentlemen here who claim to be able to prove that the ornamental plastering, the carpenter-work, the gas-fitting, and plumbing are being done by the day; that the Assistant Architect, Piquenard, is making a large number of useless models at the expense of the State; is employing a draughtsman at $200 per month to do some of his work; that the Commissioners overruled

THE OPINION OF COCHRANE,

the principal architect, and permitted Piquenard to construct plaster of Paris arches between the iron floor-beams, when brick arches are more durable; that Piquenard asserted that he had an interest in a gypsum quarry at Fort Dodge, and that he owns forty acres of land at that place, from which is quarried the stone to make plaster of Paris; that he compels contractors using plaster of Paris on the building to buy it at his quarry, although it is of inferior quality, and costs more than a better article; that the Commissioners ordered the stone-contractor to have at all times a sufficient number of men and derricks to set 1,200 cubic feet of stone per day, but failed to furnish more than 400 cubic feet, thereby entailing a heavy loss to the State; that walls and parts of walls had to be torn down and rebuilt; and that there has been useless expenditure of iron in trusses.

RAILROADS AND WAREHOUSES.

THE QUO WARRANTO BILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The House passed the Senate bill revising the law in relation to quo warranto. It is important on account of its application to railroads. Following is the text of the bill:

A BILL for an act to revise the law in relation to quo warranto.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That in case any person shall usurp, intrude into, or unlawfully hold or execute any office or franchise in any office in any corporation created by the authority of this State, or any public officer shall have done or suffered any act which, by the provisions of law, works a forfeiture of his office, or any association, or number of persons shall act within this State as a corporation without being legally incorporated, or any incorporation does or omits any act which amounts to a surrender or forfeiture of its rights and privileges as a corporation, or exercises powers not conferred by law, or if any railroad company doing business in this State shall charge an extortionate rate for the transportation of any freight or passenger, or shall make any unjust discrimination in the rate of freight or passenger tariff over or upon its railroad, the Attorney-General or State's-Attorney of the proper county, either of his own accord or at the instance of any individual relator, may present his petition to any court of record of competent jurisdiction, or any judge thereof in vacation, for leave to file an information in the nature of a quo warranto. If the People of the State of Illinois and if such court or Judge shall be satisfied that there is probable ground for the proceeding, the Court or Judge may grant the petition, and order the information to be filed and process to issue. When it appears to the court or judge that the rights or claims of divers parties to the same office or franchise may properly be determined on one information, the Court or Judge may give leave to join all of such persons in the same information, in order to try their respective rights to such office or franchise.

Sec. 2. On the filing of such information, the Clerk of the Court shall issue a summons in like form as other summons, commanding the defendant to appear at the return term thereof, to answer the relation of the information in the nature of a quo warranto. If the information is filed in vacation, the summons shall be made returnable on the first day of the next succeeding regular term of the Court, there to be entered of record on any day of the same term, not less than five days after the date of the writ, as shall be directed by the Court.

Sec. 3. The summons may be served in the same manner as other summons in suits at law, but if any defendant resides or is out of the State, he may be served with a copy of the information in the same manner and with like effect, and the service may be proved in the same way as provided in the case of bills in chancery.

Sec. 4. Every defendant who shall be summoned or served with a copy of the information as required in this act, shall be held to demur or plead to the information on the return day of the summons, or when served with a copy of the information at the expiration of the time required to be given, or within such further time as may be granted by the court, or in default thereof judgment may be taken against him.

Sec. 5. The court in which any information, as aforesaid, is filed, may allow the relator or any defendant such convenient time to plead, reply or demur as they shall deem just and reasonable.

Sec. 6. In case any person or corporation against whom any such information is filed is adjudged guilty, as charged in the information, the court may give judgment of ouster against such person or corporation from the office or franchise, and the franchise or corporation for usurping, intruding into, or unlawfully holding and executing such office or franchise, and also give judgment in favor of the relator for the costs of the prosecution: *Provided*, that instead of judgment of ouster from a franchise for an abuse thereof, unless the court is of opinion that the public good demands such judgment, the Court may fine the person or corporation found guilty in any sum not exceeding $25,000 for each offense. Whenever judgment is given for any defendant in such information, the person or corporation to whom judgment is given shall recover costs against the relator.

Sec. 7. Appeals and writs of error may be taken and prosecuted in the same manner and upon the same terms, and with like effect as in other civil cases.

RAILROAD AID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The Governor signed the bill limiting the time for which subscriptions of cities, counties, and towns shall be holden for railroad aid voted under any law to three years from July 1, 1874, after which no bonds shall be issued.

THE WAREHOUSE BILL.

Cummings called up the Warehouse bill, which failed to be ordered to a third reading the other day. Whiting proposed to smother the bill in figures; and, for that purpose, it was postponed until to-morrow morning.

REVISING THE STATUTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE MILITIA BILL.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Walker moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill of the Militia Committee was substituted for the Revision bill on the same subject. The motion prevailed, and, on Mr. Dunham's motion, the Committee bill was laid on the table and the Revision bill put on its passage. This bill is no better than the old law, and gives no assistance to militia companies. Oleson, Wayman, and Wicker were the only members of the Cook County troupe who voted for the bill, which passed by a bare majority.

THE SUPREME COURT CONSOLIDATION

bills came up on third reading in the House, when there were not 100 members present, and it was impossible to get the constitutional majority. Only two Cook County members voted for consolidation, the others being either absent or dodging. The bills were recommitted, the consolidation sections stricken out, and the matter made the special order for to-morrow.

THE GENERAL INCORPORATION ACT.

The House passed Connolly's bill amending the General Incorporation act, so that cities having adopted the minority system in electing Aldermen shall vote for three instead of six, and, if they get tired of the minority system, they may vote it down.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

The bill to modify the Registry law was up in the Senate. Biarne proposed to strike out all after the enacting clause, and to repeal the law entirely. Burke, Starne, Casey, and Kelly advocated repeal; and Reynolds, Steele, and Whiting defended the law.

Starne's amendment was lost,—ayes, 15; nays, 16.

Casey offered an amendment providing for registration at Presidential elections only, which was adopted by 19 to 15, and then the bill was postponed till Thursday.

REVISION TO THE FRONT.

The House resolution instructing the Joint Committee on Revision to decide what bills shall first be read for passage was taken up in the Senate and adopted.

The Gross and Hurd bills for publishing the revised statutes are running a race in the Senate, and are now about neck-and-neck. Gross having been reported upon favorably by the Printing Committee, was referred to Appropriations, and Hurd, having been indorsed by the Judiciary, is on the order of consideration by sections. Gross' proposition is the cheaper, and does not involve the State so deeply as Hurd's, but the best thing the Senate can do is to leave the matter to private enterprise.

BILLS PASSED.

The House passed Senate revision bills relating to pawnees, to township insurance companies, to County Clerks, to streets and alleys, and to telegraph companies. They modify the present laws, but contain nothing revolutionary.

THE STATE TREASURERS.

The House failed to pass the Senate bill relating to State Treasurer, and fixing the amount of his bonds at $1,000,000. It was recommitted, with instruction to fix the bonds at $1,000,000.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE FEEBLE-MINDED.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The bill to appropriate $125,000 for the erection of a building for the feeble-minded made a stir, and called out opposition from Bruce, Cummings, and Burke. The last-named declared that he would not be sent to start another ring at another point in the State. One of the amendments proposed to strike out "Jacksonville" and insert "at some point in the State," which only meant to start an Itinerant Board of Commissioners looking out a site.

Mr. Palmer said he had heretofore voted to order bills to a third reading, intending to vote against them when they came up. He should now change the rule and try to kill this bill on the spot. This school was an experiment, and a questionable one at that, while the State was full of curable and incurable insane, all unprovided for, and these called loudest for aid. Besides, the State Treasury was not in condition to stand such raids; and he warned the Republicans of the Senate that, if their wasteful appropriations continued, enough of them would not come back here to furnish the Senate with pages.

Thompson amended so as to locate it in some county where an institution already exists, when it was ordered to third reading,—Ayes, 24; nays, 6.

WINES' PREQUISITES.

The Committee on State Institutions reported that the Secretary of the Board of Charities charged each institution $10 for drafting their appropriation bills, and a letter from Mr. Wines stated that he drafted them in his private and not in his official capacity.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SQUABBLING MILLER AND SHERIDAN.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Mr. McGrath's bill to prevent the licensing of houses of ill-fame was read a second time in the Senate, and sent to the Miscellany Committee. Hampton, the Chairman, is at home, and there are others on that committee able to grasp the question and write a suitable report.

REGULATING STOCK-YARDS.

The House passed the bill regulating stock-yards by 81 to 21. The bill prohibits charging more than 50 per cent above the current market prices for fodder sold at the yards, and provides that it shall be weighed and ticketed. Mr. Hoge has says the bill is unconstitutional, and is enforced, that the yards must close.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

The House bill increasing the number of Police Magistrates failed to pass in the House for the want of an emergency vote.

BOUNDARIES OF WARDS.

McLaughlin's bill providing that the Council could change the boundaries of wards was beaten in the House. Hopkins and Wicker talked against it, and only Oleson and its author for it. Complaint was made that there were too many officials in Chicago, and there was no good reason for increasing the multitude. The House distinguished itself to-day by slaughtering several bills for which there is no earthly necessity.

BUILDING WATER-WORKS.

The House passed a Senate bill providing that, in cities where water-works can be built by special assessment, the assessments may be paid in annual instalments. This is known as the Hyde Park Water-Works bill. The Governor signed it.

COUNTY AND RECORDS.

The bill providing for courts of record in cities was amended by the Senate so as to be applicable only to cities of 6,000 inhabitants or 8 to-day's thirty-two to the voters, and all the courts of said court to be paid by such city. It was ordered to third reading in that shape.

LUMBER.

The Season's Prospects in the Wisconsin Lumber Fields.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—From an extensive lumber report now being compiled, it appears that the latest returns from the lumber camps on the different streams of this State show that a much larger crop of logs will be brought out than was expected when operations began last fall. Still the crop will be much short of what it was a year ago—probably about sufficient, when added to the surplus left over, to meet the demand in Wisconsin without overdoing the market.

THE BLACK RIVER.

which in 1872 produced 350,000,000 feet of logs, will produce not over 113,000,000 this year, which is about 33,000,000 more than operations on that stream are expected when next began in the fall.

In 1873, the Wisconsin River produced a log-out of 130,000,000 feet; but, for some reason not explained in the report referred to, only a mere fraction of that amount, say about 22,500,000, will be the crop this year.

The figures for

THE UPPER WOLF RIVER

and its tributaries are not regularly gathered from the various operators on that stream, but are based on the statement of an experienced lumberman of Oshkosh, who writes: "This stream carried 207,000,000 feet of logs in the spring of 1873. Last fall, when operations began in the woods, the prospective cut was closely estimated and put down at 95,000,000; but the favorable conditions of the winter and improved prospects of finances and trade have encouraged operators to extend their plans, and I now figure up the crop at 112,000,000."

The logs left over from last year on

THE ST. CROIX RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES

are estimated at 38,000,000 feet. The cut of the present year is put at 115,000,000 against 165,000,000 last year, or, in other words, the million that stream will have about 143,000,000 feet to work up next summer.

On the Chippewa, in the winter of 1873-3, 275,000,000 feet were put in, and on the Eau Claire 103,000,000. On the former stream the cut of the present winter, added to what was left on hand at the closing down of the mills last fall, will make, as near as can be estimated now, 250,000,000 feet; on the latter a very much smaller proportion, say not over 81,000,000.

Last year the Yellow River and its tributaries furnished 92,000,000 feet, of which 17,000,000 were left over. Adding this amount of old logs to this winter's cut, 92,000,000 feet is the amount set down to this stream.

These figures give the

ESTIMATED YIELD

of all the Wisconsin lumber regions except that known as the Green Bay districts, of which the figures received up till Saturday noon, were only of a fragmentary nature. Out of these, however, it can be stated that the Peshtigo, which last year used 40,000,000 feeter logs, and had 18,000,000 left over, will this year bring out only 35,000,000. On the Menominee, the cut will foot up 199,000,000, against 123,000,000 last year.

An effort is made to show approximately

HOW MUCH LUMBER

may be expected to go on the market from the mills established along the lines of railroad penetrating the pine woods. Hitherto this item has been comparatively insignificant, but during the last year has attained till it is now worth considering. The total product of fabricate gathered from the three roads, the West Wisconsin, Wisconsin Central, and the Green Bay & Minnesota, place the yield at 76,000,000 feet, which, added to the figures already given, exclusive of the Green Bay district fix the crop at 809,000,000 feet, not including, of course, any portion of the sawed lumber left over from last year. The fact that these figures show a much shorter supply of logs than that for last year is taken among lumbermen to be a most encouraging future. While it is expected that these figures will be of value to the trade in judging of the probable course of prices, they will also assist to prevent overstocking hereafter.

—A steer owned by J. T. Cowles, of Cannon City, Minn., came up missing last fall in threshing time, and he was supposed to be gone forever. Judge of Mr. C.'s astonishment, then, when he got last week an dispatch from Streatsville, Ill., that the animal alive and lively. The creature had existed for seventy days without light or water, and when released was fat and frisky.

THE COURTS.

Litigation Between Brothers-in-Law.

Sale of the National Life Insurance Company's Building.

Judgments and New Suits.

STATE OF ILLINOIS EX REL. KREIGH.

A voluminous bill was filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Edmund D. Taylor, of La Salle County, Ill., against David Kreigh, his brother-in-law. Complainant states that in 1868, being President of a bank at Michigan City, Ind., and Kreigh being Cashier, he also invested in a large banking-house and distillery at Beardstown, Ill. Being compelled himself to reside on Kreigh as the proper person to take care of the packing business. An agreement was accordingly made by which complainant furnished the money and Kreigh gave his services; the profits and loss are were to be divided equally after paying the interest on the amount so loaned the new firm. Complainant accordingly purchased goods which, as valued by Kreigh himself, amounted to $60,000. In 1868, the firm having incurred losses, sold out, and came to Chicago, where a general commission, and also banking, business was carried on until the winter of 1869-70, when the firm was ascertained to be hopelessly insolvent, its liabilities amounting to $145,-984.97, and its assets, much of which were doubtful, amounted to $97,052.61. On the 18th of February, 1868, when the balance was struck, the amount charged to complainant was $50,-134.67, and the amount to Kreigh $46,931.33. Taylor charges that this was grossly unjust; that he, having ample means of his own, did not draw but slightly on the firm assets, while Kreigh, being poor, supported himself from the profits of the firm. The mistake in this was occasioned through a loan of $20,000 he made for the firm, giving the firm notes. The $20,000 was credited to him when paid over to the firm, but also charged with the same sum for the promissory note issued by the firm when it was paid out of his own private funds. And he was obliged to sell two shares on Water street to raise the money to pay the same. The original books of the firm were destroyed in the fire in 1871, but a balance sheet was preserved. When there in 1870 Taylor found that the firm had become insolvent. He at once, as he charges, set about paying its debts, and, as he claims, in addition to the $20,000 has paid $84,396.83, while Kreigh has only paid about $10,000. The firm had a large amount of real estate, which was wholly under the control of Kreigh. A part of this has been used in paying debts, but Taylor charges that the proceeds of a great portion have been diverted into other channels. In 1867, Kreigh paid $1,500 on account of his indebtedness to complainant, and, as he charges, received a receipt in full, which Taylor denies. An arbitration was entered into in 1872, but the arbitrators disagreed, the majority finding a

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BAPTIST UNION.

The Chicago Baptist Union held their regular tri-annual meeting in the Methodist Church lecture-room last evening. This institution, which has been acting as a co-operative force, distinct from and yet a part of the Baptist organization of Chicago, has become unmarranted in point of means, and involved in complications that have grown out of its methods and rules. The particulars of these internal dissensions would scarcely be of interest to the public, and of no benefit to the Society, so that the long discussions which were called out are omitted.

After the meeting had been opened by prayer and singing, the report of the Board of Directors was read. It showed the condition of the work and the requirements of the Union to be as follows: Regarding the church at Morgan Park, it was stated that the structure cost $12,000, and of this amount the Rhe Island Land Company subscribed $4,000. Owing to the panic, other subscriptions had not been paid. The balance, $4,000, remained to be provided for, and a mortgage would probably be put upon the property, unless it could be avoided by prompt subscriptions. The Directors also reported that the salary of the Rev. A. J. Colby, missionary, had not been paid. All but the Second and South Churches had failed to meet their pledges so as to the payment of his salary of $1,200 per annum.

A promising mission had been established at the corner of Dayton and Centre streets, with the prospect of being organized into a church. A church was needed in this part of the city, and subscriptions were solicited.

The Treasurer's report was then read, showing receipts $1,118.76, of which $389.45 remained on hand in the shape of notes.

The proposed amendments to the constitution were then taken up and voted upon separately. These are briefly as follows: The name of the Association is changed to the "Baptist Union." The furnishing of pecuniary aid to students was added to the objects of the Society. An Executive Committee of five, who shall be ex-officio Trustees, holding office one year, were added to the officers.

The objects of the Society were enlarged by the making of a new department having the following purposes: First, ministerial education. Second, church building. Third, mission work in and about Chicago. Annual membership was fixed at $1, and life membership at $25. It was stated by Dr. Blacksill and other officers that it had been intimated to them that a large fund would be interested to the society for educational purposes, if the Society could be harmonized to accord with the views of the donors. This gift, it was learned, would amount to about $50,000. The officers desired to resign at once and wished to proceed to the election of the Executive Committee.

Mr. Brayman and Dr. Blacksill spoke in favor of this at some length. Dr. Everts and others opposed it, and it was finally concluded that the amendments should take effect at the annual meeting on the 1st of May. After listening to the report of the Rev. A. J. Colby as to the condition of the Morgan Park Church, the Society adjourned.

THE WHITE STOCKINGS.

The New York *World*, in an article on the base ball clubs of next season, thus speaks of the Chicago nine:

Chicago, we might be expected, will place a team of giants in the field again. Since the great fire she organized a club to beat the Red Stockings, of Cincinnati, and did it, too. She sends forth a company fully as powerful, and including a number of members of her old organization. Much is expected of them, as the Boston Club looks to Chicago for the annual struggle to retain the championship. Zettlein, "the charmer," the pitcher of the once mighty Atlantics when they were in their prime, will hold the same position in the White Stockings. He is a tough, wiry fellow, self-possessed, and skilful as ever, and, although rather weak at the bat, has the knack of bothering in an extraordinary manner those who are compelled to face his deceptive pitching. Milner, as catcher, is accustomed to that duty, having performed it for the Athletics, and later for the Philadelphia Club. He is one of the finest in the country, his only drawback being his occasional slowness in throwing to bases. Glenn also played behind the position last season by his skilful play in the Washington Club, and will cover first base. The earnest, untiring Jimmy Woods, an old Chicago player, will guard second, and Treacy, who was to have been with the club given the third. He is a terrible batsman, young and powerful, and a valuable element in the strength of any club to which he is attached. Force is short stop, a post for which he seems especially fitted, being short of stature, very active, and a long and accurate thrower. But the club is especially strong in the out field. Devlin is one of the surest at right field, while Treacy at centre and Cuthbert at left are unequalled. Both are old Chicago players. With the positions mentioned, have shown some of the most wonderful performances ever seen on a ball-field, frequently indulging in those running leaps the sequence of which are several summersaults in the air, ere before the equilibrium can be regained, but always without the loss of the ball. Hines and Peckham are substitutes, and James Woods the Captain.

GENERAL NEWS.

The sun will be on the equinoctial circle at 48 minutes past noon on Friday, the 20th inst. The date here given is Chicago time, and we state it thus precisely in answer to several inquiries made within two or three days past.

Deputy Coroner Pilgrim yesterday held an inquest on the body of George McNally, living at 64 Milwaukee avenue, and employed as a brakeman on the Northwestern Road. The deceased was 25 years of age, single, and an Irishman by birth. He met his death about two miles west of Maywood Station, by falling off the train while in motion. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The Downer & Bemis Brewing Company contradicts the report that it will sell less than 30 barrel in order to punish those brewers who would not stick to the original pledge. The Company will not sell for less than $10, and its customers do not want it to. It will make better beer this season than ever before.

E. & H. T. Anthony & Co., of New York, have just issued a new chromo, which is for sale at all the leading picture stores. It is after W. H. Beard's picture of "Little Boy Blue," and is a fine specimen of American art. The details and accessories are well worked out, and the central figure, the "Little Boy Blue" himself, is admirably done.

The Town Board of North Chicago held a meeting last Saturday evening. There were present Supervisor Robert Kinney, Town Clerk J. J. Healey, Justices Kaufman, Hammel, Hawkinson, Cann, and Roelle. The town accounts for the year 1873 were audited and approved. The action taken at the previous meeting in regard to the salary of the Town Assessor, Albert Paish, was reconsidered, and, on motion, the amount was raised $250, making his total salary $750 a year. Supervisor Kinney stated that the account given in the papers in regard to the sale of the old ex-Supervisor Mark gave him on assuming the duties of his office was exaggerated and false. He (Kinney), in accepting said note, assumed all responsibility to the town.

The Executive Committee of the Board of Managers of the Newsboy's Home have concluded to go on with the building for the new House on Quincy street, upon plans and specifications made before the fire by Mr. G. P. Randall, architect, and donated to the Newsboy's Home. The work will be let out by contract, and executed under the supervision of Messrs. Treat & Foltz, who are ready to receive bids at their office, 80 Dearborn street. Miss M. J. Weston, formerly connected with the Joliet Prison, and lately Matron of the "Taylor Asylum," Racine, Wis., has received and accepted a call as Matron of the present Home, which will be continued as at present at 44 LaSalle street, until the new building is ready for occupation. Miss Weston has had fifteen years' experience in this kind of work, and has met with complete success in her various fields of work. She will continue as General Superintendent, but will give most of his time to raising money and getting donations of material for the new building.

Close upon the Thompson tragedy at Lake comes another victim to death by asphyxia. Monday evening, in company with friends, Elizabeth Limrick came to the city from Washington, Ia., and went to the Hawkins House, 194 Fourth avenue. Feeling tired with traveling, she soon retired, expecting to rise early in the morning. At an early hour, the proprietor detected a strong odor of gas in the upper halls. It was easily traced to the room occupied by Miss Limrick, and the door being locked on the inside, it was burst open and the deceased found lying in the bed dead. She had evidently blown out the gas, and, as the windows were closed, death must have soon ensued. Coroner Stevens impaneled a jury, who heard the testimony, and rendered a verdict of accidental death from suffocation.

The Entryo Literary Club of Chicago held a meeting yesterday evening in the club-room of the Sherman House to receive the report of the Committee on Organization. There were present the Rev. Robert Collyer, Chairman, Dr. Bartlett, the Rev. Minot J. Savage, the Rev. E. P. Powers, ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, Judge Dyer, Mr. John M. Binckley, Mr. E. G. Mason, Mr. G. C. Bonney, and several others.

The evening was spent in discussing the plan of organization presented by the Committee, but no definite result was reached. The principal points dwelt upon were relative to membership. It was agreed that for the present, the number of members should not be fixed, that three black-balls should prevent an election, that a Nominating Committee of five should present the names of candidates before a vote was taken, and that the annual dues should be $10. A considerable discussion took place upon the objects of the Club; the number of members, the question as to how great a proportion should be authors, and writers of literature not ephemeral nor for daily nor weekly newspapers; and upon the power to expel members. Finally the plan was recommitted to the Committee, with instructions to report at a future meeting.

WOMEN'S BOARD OF MISSIONARIES.

A mass-meeting of the ladies of the various Presbyterian churches of the city was held yesterday afternoon, at the Third Presbyterian Church, corner of Carpenter and Washington streets. The "Women's Board of Missionaries of the Northwest," whose headquarters are located at Chicago, in McCormick's Block, have promised to raise the sum of $25,000 for general missionary purposes by May next, and this meeting was called to take action in completing this amount, now nearly collected.

Mrs. A. H. Hogue is President of the Board, and she has been untiring in her efforts in the missionary cause. She is ably assisted by Mrs. Sarah J. Rhea, an accomplished lady, who is the widow of the late missionary to Persia. Mr. Rhea died while in that foreign land, after a residence of nine years there, and his remains now rest in the land where, during his life, he accomplished so much good. Mrs. Rhea, since her return home, has devoted her time to the cause in which her husband was engaged. For the last six months, by the request of the Women's Board for the Northwest, she has visited the States of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Indiana, devoting one month of her time to each State, aiding in raising the amount promised by the Northwest. Dr. Kittredge, the pastor of the Third Church, opened the meeting, and the congregation of ladies, which was very large, sang a hymn. The Rev. Mr. Mitchell led in prayer, and Mrs. Rhea was then presented, and addressed the meeting at length upon her life as the wife and companion of a missionary in Persia.

The ladies of the Third Church then held a private meeting for the purpose of discussing the means of raising the balance of Chicago's quota of the $25,000.

THE CITY HALL.

The City Collector received $11,700 yesterday from taxes, licenses, etc.

The Collector of the Board of Public Works took in for water rents, etc., the sum of $3,011.66 yesterday.

A meeting of the Committee on Licenses is called for 3 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

The City Treasurer received the sum of $11,000 from the City Collector and $3,000 from the Collector of the Board of Public Works.

Mr. J. H. McVicker visited the Board of Public Works yesterday afternoon, and complained of the filthy condition of Madison street opposite his theatre. The matter was shown up in such a pathetic style that an order was immediately issued for cleaning the street in that vicinity.

Building permits were issued yesterday as follows: G. W. Mayforth, two-story and basement, brick, 40x36 feet, Thirtieth street, near Wabash avenue; James O'Brien, two-story and basement, brick, 22x60 feet, No. 350 Twenty-fourth street; Joseph Stein, three-story and basement, brick, 27x70 feet, Maxwell street, corner of Union; F. M. and M. S. Danly, two-story and basement, brick, 44x60 feet, Nos. 1293 and 1295 Indiana avenue; Charles Segers, three-story and basement, brick, 20x74 feet, No. 127 West Erie-street.

The Board of Public Works yesterday ordered the advertisement for bids for the following classes of work for the year ending April 1, 1875: Constructing and reconstructing sidewalks, repairing and furnishing street-lamps and lamp-posts, making connections and setting lamp-posts, dredging shallow places in the river, cleaning the river tunnels, and for sewerage teaming.

The Board of Public Works took the earliest opportunity, on meeting yesterday morning, to "bounce" the subiund-nosed janitor of the City Hall, and appointed in his place an old veteran named A. H. Meynell, who was seriously injured during the War. The Board have had a change in view for some time, but the events of Monday night probably hastened their action.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

The Board of Health held the regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon. Present, President Hahn, Hooke, Schloetzer, McDermott, and Dr. Miller. The Board determined to retain Sanitary Policeman Barrett, whose removal had been asked by the Mayor, until the term of office had expired, April 1, and to inform His Honor that the reason for retaining the officer was the short space of time previous to its expiration of his term.

A report was received relative to the ambulance which was ready for use, but another horse was required, the ambulance being too heavy for one. A set of harness was also required. It was decided to purchase another horse, and to bring one in from the country that had been sent out to fatten. The Finance Committee was instructed to purchase the horse and harness.

The mortality report for the week ending March 14 showed a total of 107 deaths; being an increase of 2 over the preceding week, and a decrease of 43 as compared with the corresponding week last year. The ages were as follows: 5 years and under, 54; between 5 and 20 years, 7; between 20 and 50 years, 32; over 50 years, 21. The males were 62, and females 45; married, 36. The mean temperature for the week was 27.4 degrees. There were 3 deaths from small-pox.

James Burns and Edward Mulvey, having been examined and found competent, were appointed Sanitary Policeman on probation.

Dr. Schloetzer presented a petition which he had drawn up to the Lincoln Park Commissioners, asking them to establish a free bathing-house in Lincoln Park, not on the lake shore, but in some convenient locality, with a large pool, which could be heated by steam pipes in cold weather.

After a few remarks in favor of free public baths by Dr. Miller and Dr. Schloetzer, the whole matter was referred to the Sanitary Committee, with power to act.

Dr. Miller moved that all bills for supplies already furnished be sent for, and all the bills for the year be referred to the Finance Committee, to enable them to make out their estimates for the coming fiscal year. The motion was carried.

Dr. Miller also called attention to the scavenger contract, to see whether it would hold over the time for which the appropriation was made. Some discussion ensued, but no decision was reached.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

David Preston, Esq., of Detroit, will lead the noonday prayer meeting to-day.

The entertainment by the ladies of the Ashland Avenue Presbyterian Church will be given Friday, instead of Thursday evening. Supper at 7 o'clock, and afterwards.

Prof. J. Haven, D. D., will give his tenth lecture this afternoon at the usual place, First M. E. Church, at 4 o'clock. Subject: "The Greek Philosophy Among the Romans." Tickets at the door.

The citizens of the Eleventh Ward are requested to attend a meeting to be held this evening at 7:30 p. m., for the purpose of hearing the report of the Committee appointed at the last meeting to nominate delegates for the General Convention, to be held previous to the spring election. All West Side citizens are invited to attend, so as to get the general opinion of all interested in the prosperity and welfare of West Chicago.

A private lecture, to "ladies only," will be given to-morrow afternoon, by Miss Edith O'Gorman, known as the "Escaped Nun," at McCormick's Hall, corner North Clark and Kinzie streets, commencing at 3 o'clock. No gentlemen admitted on this occasion. Two thousand ladies attended in Boston, in addition to her lecture. Miss O'Gorman will also make some very important points relative to the "temperance movement," and promises to give the ladies some excellent advice.

The anniversary of the Chicago Bible Society is to be held Sunday evening in the First Presbyterian Church. Addresses are to be delivered by the Hon. E. M. Moore, the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, and others. During the year distributions of Bibles have been made among 700 vessels, on the lines of ten railways, and in all the principal hotels of the city, as well as the various humane institutions of city and county. Thirty-seven branch Bible societies in the county are at work under the supervision of this Society, thus bringing the Bible within the reach of every destitute family within its bounds. The present week closes the thirty-third year of its active operations.

Prof. Pepper arrives in the city to-day, and the first of his lectures will be given to-morrow night in McCormick's Hall. His first lecture on optics and optical illusions is the one in which he usually introduces the famous ghosts; but by request of Carpenter & Shelton he has prepared a special experiment on each of his three evenings here. These lectures differ from any previously given here, in that any one, whether versed in science or not, cannot fail to be amused and instructed by them, and although very popular in character, they are yet very valuable to the student of exact science. In the first lecture this is particularly noticeable in the Professor's apparatus for demonstrating the wave theory of light. A matinee is to be given Saturday, in which the most popular experiments of the evening lectures will be repeated for the benefit of those who cannot attend them.

PERSONAL.

Harry N. Fuller, General Southern Agent of the Erie Railroad, is in this city.

W. P. Robinson, General Freight Agent of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, is in the city.

The well-known linguist, Mons. P. Narcisse LeGendre, died at 9 o'clock Monday evening, at 200 West Madison street. The gentleman's many friends here and at Yale and Dartmouth, where he has been Professor of Modern Languages, will be grieved to learn of his sudden demise.

Mr. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, who has been West during the last two weeks, will be home again to-morrow morning.

Col. Robert Chambers, of Kentucky, passed through the city yesterday, en route home from California, where he has been in search of health for the past year. The Colonel's many friends in Chicago were pleased to see that his sojourn in that genial clime had almost restored to him his lost health.

Fire-Marshal Bonner left the city at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon on a short trip to Cincinnati to learn the results of the trial of the chemical fire engines in that city.

CRIMINAL.

P. M. Frost, a silversmith, was held by Justice Boyden under $300 to the Criminal Court, for receiving stolen property.

Justice Scully yesterday held one Michael McDonough, charged with the larceny of an overcoat, in bonds of $400 to answer to the Criminal Court.

An array of free Americans of African descent were before Judge Boyden yesterday at the old Armory Police Court, to testify in behalf of one of their race, a youth by the name of Elijah Johnson, who was up charged with stealing a whole hen-roost,—coop, chickens and all,—belonging to a grocer, Jo Barnard, at 239 Fourth avenue. The boy proved an alibi and was discharged.

The house of George H. Hess on Egan avenue was entered by burglars on Sunday morning, before daylight, and nearly $500 worth of good clothes taken, together with a fine gold watch and chain. The burglars had the kindness to leave an old cap and some shabby boots behind, which indeed did not pay to present himself on the streets the next day.

LAKE.

The Board of Trustees met in regular session at the Town Hall Monday at 2:30 p. m. Present, President Burcky and Trustees Colvin, Drake, and Tabor.

GAS.

The Committee on Gas made a verbal report, from which it appears that the South Side Gas Company has no charter outside of the corporate limits of Chicago, and therefore could not send gas out in the Town of Lake. The following resolution was submitted by Supervisor Coleman:

WHEREAS, No arrangement can be made with the South Side Gas Company to extend their pipes south to Thirty-ninth street; therefore,

Resolved, That the Supervisor be and is hereby instructed to report an ordinance permitting the Hyde Park Gas Company to extend their pipes into the Town of Lake, both parties entering into conditions as will secure the people from the oppressions which are constantly complained of on the South Side.

On motion, it was unanimously adopted.

OVERTAXES.

Mr. Kent, of Lewis, Brooks & Kent, desiring a few moments with the Board, made a statement from which it appears that they had paid taxes on some 30 lots in O. A. Bogue's Addition to Chicago, in Sec. 9, 88, 14, and that Lots 50 and 60 were assessed for houses, while no house were built previous to the assessment, and he believed none as yet. The total overcharge was $12.50. It appears there were houses on Lots 49 and 51, and he thinks it was undoubtedly a mistake in copying. He wished the matter adjusted as soon as possible. It was referred to Mr. Colvin for examination. On motion of Mr. Colman, a rebate of $21.87 on taxes overpaid was allowed P. B. Pagan.

BILLS.

The following bills were allowed and ordered paid: Edgar L. Jayne, copying, $7.50; L. W. Crocker, roadwork in Districts 1 and 2, $89.26; H. B. Goodall & Co., four Board meetings, $4; W. W. Biddleton, stationery, $24.36; S. Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co., stationery, $7.50; G. Blomberg, roadwork, $45. Total, $231.61.

ROADWORK.

Mr. Colman submitted the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Road Master in District No. 1 be and he is, hereby instructed to visit Thirty-ninth street, near Halsted, and make an map of what is necessary to protect the sidewalk space from being washed away, and properly secure the same.

Resolved, That he also be instructed to confer with the Road Master in District No. 2 and have them put in a culvert through their tracks on Burnside and Butterfield streets.

Resolved, That the Road Master in District No. 1 be instructed to put in a culvert on the east side of Halsted, at Forty-second street, and fill over the same in a manner and the same dimensions as the culvert on Halsted and Snyder or Forty-first streets, and fill with earth on both sides of the same. Also, to put bridges on the alleys east of Halsted, said Forty-second street from Halsted to Wallace streets.

SIDEWALKS.

The following was adopted:

WHEREAS, The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad have paid their Westworth avenue sidewalk assessment, and whereas, many detached pieces of walks have been built between Forty-seventh and Fifty-third streets, thus leaving the walk in a bad and unsafe condition; therefore,

Resolved, That the Road Master in District No. 1 be and is hereby instructed to construct the unfinished portions of walks on Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Fifty-first streets, with crossings, according to plans and specifications, and also to put in two plank crossings on all the street crossings on Atlantic and Baltic streets where walks have been ordered between Forty-seventh and Fifty-second streets.

Resolved, That the Road Master in District No. 3 be and is hereby instructed to fill in all vacant places from Fifty-first to Fifty-third streets on the east side of Wentworth avenue, according to plans and specifications.

Ordinances were adopted for sidewalks on Sixtieth, School, Chestnut, Maple, and Wright streets.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR SIDEWALKS.

The following was submitted by Mr. Colman:

Be it Ordained, That sidewalks hereafter ordered by this Board to be laid shall be constructed in the following manner, unless otherwise provided by special ordinance, to-wit: Of first-rate common pine plank, sawed a uniform length of six feet, laid upon two by six inch stringers, all of which shall rest upon and be nailed to cross-bearings two by six inches, and not less than six feet long, with good and sufficient bearings between and the plank shall be nailed with not less than nine thirty-penny nails to every lineal foot. Work and material to be first-class.

All the crossings hereafter ordered by this Board to be laid shall be constructed in the manner following, to-wit: From the street lines on each side, twenty-two feet shall be constructed in the same manner as the sidewalks with which said crossing connects, and the balance across the road-bed shall be thirty feet, and be constructed of three by twelve inch planks laid lengthwise, resting upon four bearings, and strongly nailed. All work and material to be first-class.

On motion, the ordinance was adopted.

SUBDIVISIONS.

The subdivision of Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7, in Block 2, of Linden Grove, a subdivision of part of the north west ¼ of Sec. 21, Town 38, North Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, was approved. The plat of the subdivision of the south 10 acres of the east 50 acres of the north-east ¼ of Sec. 6, 38, 14, was referred.

STREETS AND ALLEYS.

A petition was received from George W. Spafford, John Byrne, and others, requesting the Board to open a street 66 feet wide, the centre of said street to be equi-distant from and parallel with the centre lines of Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets. Said streets to extend from Honore street to Stewart avenue and Sixty-sixth street, and to be known as Palos avenue; also, an alley 16 feet wide half way between said Palos avenue and Sixty-fifth, to extend from Honore street to a point about one hundred feet west of Stewart avenue, and from thence north fourteen feet wide to said Palos avenue, and south fourteen feet wide to said Sixty-sixth street.

On motion, the Supervisor was instructed to draw an ordinance in the same.

On motion, the Board adjourned to meet again Monday.

LAKE VIEW.

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees held Monday evening, the following communication was received from the Lincoln Park Board:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Lincoln Park, held in the City of Chicago on Saturday, the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the following described land to-wit: all of the southwest quarter of Sec. 28, in Township 40, north of Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, lying east of a line commencing on the east line of said quarter section at a point where it will be intersected by a line 600 feet long, running from the south line of Green Bay road, and at a right angle with said road, and running thence in a straight line northwesterly parallel at each point of starting with the east line of said Green Bay road, and continuing in a straight line to the north line of said quarter section, be taken and acquired as an addition to and enlargement of Lincoln Park; and as an improvement of said Park, and that this action be certified to the Board of Trustees of the Town of Lake View, Cook County, Illinois, and to the Supervisor and Assessor of said town by the Secretary of this Board.

Attached to this communication was the following resolution, which the Trustees were expected to pass:

WHEREAS, The Board of Commissioners of Lincoln Park on the 14th day of March, A. D. 1874, adopted the annexed resolution, and the same has been duly certified by the Secretary of the said Board and been duly presented to this Board; therefore, be it,

Resolved, That, in the opinion and judgment of this Board, it is expedient and proper to take and acquire the land described in said resolution, and obtain the title thereto, for the purpose of enlarging and improving Lincoln Park within the limits of the Town of Lake View, and to that end the Supervisor and Assessor of this town be and are hereby authorized to commence and prosecute proceedings to condemn all of the land described in said resolution, and to substitute and empower the Commissioners of Lincoln Park to institute and carry on such proceedings, if they, the Supervisor and Assessor, shall think it proper to do so.

Resolved, That the Supervisor and Assessor be, and are, authorized to make a special assessment on all the lands and lots within the corporate limits of the Town of Lake View benefited by the improvement and enlargement of Lincoln Park as proposed and contained in the preceding resolution, in the manner authorized by law, for the purpose of paying the damages, costs, and expenses of taking said land.

As already stated in THE TRIBUNE, the application was placed on file, the Supervisor instructed to take legal counsel in the case, and the Board adjourned till Monday.

HYDE PARK.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held Monday evening at the house of Van H. Higgins, Esq., Kenwood. All the members were present.

The bills approved and ordered to be paid were: To W. L. Robinson for coal, $71.75; Conrad Seipp, Janitor at Parkside School, $83.30; E. E. Ryan & Co., for insurance on South Shore, Cornell, and South Park school furniture, $12.50; H. F. Wright, three months' rent of school-house at South Park, $66; total $213.55.

George W. Binford reported that he had had moved twelve or more seats from Parkside to Cornell School, according to directions given at the last meeting.

There being reported some disagreement with the janitor and possible abuse of the privileges granted by a former Board to use Parkside School-house for religious and other purposes, President Middleton was appointed a committee to investigate the propriety of granting the use of said house for Sabbath services.

Attention having been called to the overcrowded condition of South Park School-House, its poor ventilation, and the possibilities of relief, the subject was referred to Capt. Binford.

The Secretary reported that the insurance on houses and furniture would expire on the 22d inst., and it was resolved that the Secretary be instructed to renew said policies, as follows: On High School-building, $5,000, furniture, $1,500; on Brookline School-house, $1,200, furniture, $300; on Woodlawn School-house, $1,200, furniture, $300; on Parkside School-house, $2,200, furniture, $300. Total, $12,000.

President Middleton, as Chairman of the Building Committee, announced that the work on Cornell School-building will be resumed April 1.

It was ordered that the Secretary prepare and post notices for the annual election of two members of the Board on the 4th of April; that the polls be opened at 3 o'clock p. m., and that they close at 7 p. m.; the election to be held at the Village Hall, on Hyde Park avenue, near Oak street.

The Board then adjourned.

EVANSTON.

The latest acquisition to the literati of Evanston is the Rev. Dr. R. W. Patterson, of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, who has purchased a house in South Evanston.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Tillinghast, who recently returned from Florida, brought with them as a pet a young alligator.

A cricket club is to be organized at Lyons' Hall this evening. All who desire to participate in the noble game are requested to attend.

The Gas Company intends to extend its main pipes about a mile and a half before long.

Five young ladies and as many gentlemen from the Senior Class of the Preparatory Department will read essays Friday afternoon, in place of the usual lecture.

Church sociables will occur at the Presbyterian and South Evanston Methodist Churches Thursday evening.

The present term of the Northwestern University closes a week from Friday, and the annual Junior exhibition will occur that evening. In the Department of Technology, the charge for incidental expenses has been reduced from $25 to $19 per term during the Freshman year, and $18 per term thereafter. In the Preparatory Department, the charge has been increased from $20 to $25 per term.

In a "luminous" article on the new Government light-house, the *Index* displays its luminosity by placing an "old salt," Capt. Boynton, in charge, whereas Mr. Charles R. Woodford, an old resident of Evanston, has received the appointment of keeper of the light-house.

The Eclectic Reading Club met Monday evening at the house of Mr. N. G. Iglehart.

MAYWOOD.

Monday evening the Rev. Mr. Wood, of Evanston, delivered at the Presbyterian Church a lecture upon astronomy. Mr. Wood briefly reviewed the theories of Pythagoras, Ptolemy, and Copernicus, and by the aid of the stereopticon gave some very fine views of the solar system. He also gave some fine scenes of Bible and historic interest. Mr. Wood gave intemperate men an opportunity to see their stomachs "as others see them." The lecture contained a little something of everything and not much of anything.

To-morrow evening the Rev. Mr. W. F. Brown, of Beloit, Wis., will be installed pastor of the Presbyterian Church. Dr. Thomas, of Chicago, will deliver the sermon; Dr. Patton will deliver the charge to the people, and Dr. Eldredge the charge to the new pastor.

OAK PARK.

A musical concert was given at Unity Church Monday evening. The fine array of musical talent on the programme had raised the expectations of the people to a high degree, but not so high as to be disappointed. Everything passed off pleasantly, and all seemed highly gratified with the entertainment.

The Congregational Church at Oak Park will soon be completed, and will be an elegant edifice. The people are justly proud of it.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Mr. Frank Aiken began an engagement at the Academy of Music Monday night, appearing in a new drama written for him by Henry Leslie, Esq., of London, and entitled "Maurice; or, Mouse-Trap Rock." The large attendance which greeted the first appearance of Mr. Aiken in the capacity of a "star" is gratifying proof of the fact that the Chicago public have neither forgotten their old-time predilection for him as a most excellent, conscientious actor, nor do they fail to remember that his efforts to cater to their tastes for legitimate amusement involved him in financial misfortunes which should secure for him the sympathy and support of theatre-goers. But it is not upon this ground that Mr. Aiken presents himself, for he has provided a most interesting and entertaining play in which to appeal to popular favor. "Maurice" belongs to the old romantic, melodramatic school, and its very antiquity of style gives it a novelty which many "modern" productions lack. It is well constructed so far as dramatic movement is concerned, and the interest is maintained by a succession of incidents skillfully devised, and by a gradual and natural development of the plot. The introduction of a spice of comedy adds an agreeable variety, and the disposition of characters is judicious and well conceived. The part of *Maurice* is particularly suited to Mr. Aiken's best vein of acting,—that of the romantic and the heroic,—and his rendering of it shows close sympathy and thorough study. He has never acquitted himself more acceptably, and his friends and admirers should see him in this role. The support by the Academy Company is, in the main, satisfactory, though uneven in spots. The parts respectively allotted to Mr. Webster, Mr. Bassett, Mr. Eberhem, Mr. Marble, Mr. Johnson, Mr. McDonald, Miss Fletcher, Miss McHenry, Mrs. Hill, and Miss Wilson are all acceptably filled. The superb orchestral music of the Academy continues to be a feature. Mr. Loeschke has just composed a new march, with "Annie Laurie" as the theme, and a capital thing it is. This orchestra will be heard to advantage next week, when Mrs. Oates comes with her comic opera company. "Maurice" will be continued through the week; Mr. Aiken taking a benefit Friday night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is nothing especially new to announce at the other theatres. The bills are as follows: Edwin Booth at McVicker's; "Undine" at Hooley's; "The Seven Sisters" and the great variety combination at the Adelphi; "Undine in Black" and a rich minstrel programme at Myers' Opera-House.

The benefit of Mr. John Muir at the Academy of Music, yesterday afternoon, was one of the largest and most successful ever had in Chicago. The house was crowded from top to bottom. Mr. Joseph Murphy and his company came by special train to play "Help," and left after the performance to appear the same evening in Joliet.

MICHIGAN SCHOOL-BUILDINGS.

Report of the State Board of Health.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., March 17. Dr. Kedzie, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the State Board of Health, says, in his report, that the subject of school-buildings, as connected with the health of their occupants, has attracted but little attention in our State. But we have now reached that degree of advancement which will justify a more careful consideration of the conditions of health. These considerations bear with especial importance upon the conditions affecting the health of children; for a healthy childhood naturally ripens into vigorous manhood, while a sickly childhood leads to premature old age or early death. Under the action of civil laws, we have almost nothing to do with the conditions of health in private houses. Every man is lord of his own castle, and he may make it as unhealthy as he will. But, with the conditions of health in the public school, the officers of the law are almost omnipotent. By law we have made attendance on school compulsory; by the potent law of an enlightened public opinion, we should also make compulsory the conditions necessary for vigorous health during their attendance on school.

OVERCROWDED ROOMS.

In examining the school-houses of our State, the rooms are found too small for the number of scholars. The best estimates would require 300 cubic feet of space and 25 feet of floor-space for each scholar. Thus, a room 30 by 30, and 12 feet high, might contain 35 scholars and the teacher.

STAIR-CLIMBING.

The height of school-buildings, the amount of stair-climbing which they necessitate, and the influence of such stair-climbing on the pupils, both during their school-days and in after life, are subjects which have attracted far less attention than their intrinsic importance demands. Here, in Lansing, where they have an entire block of four acres on which to erect a new school-building, it must be strange to them to hear "folks laugh" if the girls, at the most critical period of their life, might be kept upon the first floor, and a great evil be thus avoided, even with the present faulty construction of schoolhouses.

LABOR ON SMALL SCHOOLS.

Shall a city aim to have a few large schools, or many small ones? Adequate ventilation and satisfactory heating can more easily be secured in buildings of moderate size than in very large buildings. The same can be said in regard to the sewerage and the isolation, or the needed exposure to sunlight.

HEATING ROOMS.

The proper warming of school-buildings is a matter of great importance. The most of the schools are young, and, not taking active experience, require to be taught many valuable lessons. Much difficulty in warming school-rooms arises from defective ventilation. A room may be warmed by an open fire, by steam-coils or radiators, by furnaces, or stoves. In a small room, an open fire is the most cheerful and healthful mode of warming; but it is impracticable in a large room.

The air of our school-rooms is manifestly too dry. Many persons forget that the capacity of the air to hold watery vapor increases much faster than the temperature. The air in the school-room should be three-fourths saturated with watery vapor.

VENTILATION.

By ventilation is meant the renewal of air in a confined space, so as to secure that degree of purity which is necessary to preserve the health and life of animated beings. In order to obtain satisfactory results in regard to the condition of ventilation in the school-houses of this State, Dr. Kedzie visited some thirty schools,—examining the principal rooms, their modes of warming and ventilating, the degree of impurity in the air of school-rooms, their condition in regard to temperature, dryness, etc., and he found, in almost every instance, that the ventilation and heating were poor.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McCORMICK HALL.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, (To-morrow) last appearance of MISS EDITH O'GORMAN, the

ESCAPED NUN,

On which occasion she will give, for the first time in Chicago, a PRIVATE LECTURE to

LADIES ONLY.

No gentleman admitted on this occasion. She will have something of GREAT IMPORTANCE to tell the ladies, and something that will be especially interesting to young. Every lady who can ought to be present, and also take their daughters with them. Admission, 50 cents. Doors open at half-past 2. Lecture before an immense audience of over 3,000 ladies, Mayor of Syracuse addresses one of the largest audiences in the city. In addition to her lecture, she will also make some very important disclosures relative to the Temperance Movement, and may be able to give the ladies some excellent advice. Much to be learned. Secure seats at half-past 1. Admission only 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Get your Tickets in time. Now for sale at Shaw, Cooke & Co.'s, State-st.; Cobb's Library, 34 Monroe-st.; West Side Library, 148 Madison-st.

THE GREAT ADELPHI.

THIS WEDNESDAY, at 2 p. m.,

Adelphi Popular Matinee.

All the Stars Appear. Standing Room only at 2 P. M.

SEVEN SISTERS!

Enthusiastic Success of the world-famed LO-LO, the Flying Fairy, and the DE GRARIANS, in their marvelous Aerial and Equestrian Aerial Acts.

First appearance of the beautiful and talented brunette, the ROY SISTERS, Bertha and Lou, and ADA LAWRENCE, the great Protean and Character Dancer.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Doors open at 1 P. M. Performance to commence at 2 P. M. Admission to Matinee, 25 cents.

To-night, the great Sensational Play, REMMLEARBO SISTERS, IDA DALE, and the great popular BILLY RICE.

To-morrow (Thursday)—Special LADIES' NIGHT.

M'CORMICK MUSIC HALL.

PROF. J. H. PEPPER, F. R. S., etc., of London Polytechnic Institute, will give three of his brilliant

SCIENCE LECTURES,

Illustrated with panoramic views and beautiful experiments, including "THE GHOST" each evening.

TO-MORROW NIGHT,

ROMANCE OF OPTICS.

ROMANCE OF LIGHT, March 20.
ROMANCE OF SOUND, March 21.

AND ONE MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 P. M.

Evening Prices: Admission, 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Matinee Prices: Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents. The boy or girl purchasing fifteen matinee tickets for the course can obtain, at one time, one extra ticket, and for twenty tickets at one time will receive two extra tickets. Tickets for sale at McClurg & Co.'s.

Carpenter & Shelton, Managers.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK. THE GREATEST SUCCESS EVER ACHIEVED.

Over 20,000 people have witnessed JARRETT & PALMER'S Grand Combination from HAVLIN'S OLD NEW YORK, in the glorious spectacle, UN

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Daily, by mail.....$12.00 | Sunday.....$2.00
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Parts of a year at the same rate.
To prevent delay and mistakes, be sure and give Post Office address in full, including State and County.
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TERMS TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.
Daily, delivered, Sunday excepted, 15 cents per week.
Daily, delivered, Sunday included, 20 cents per week.
Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts., Chicago, Ill.

TO-DAY'S AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE—Madison street, between Dearborn and State. Engagement of Edwin Booth. "Richelieu."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Jarrett & Palmer's Combination. "Decline." Afternoon and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. Engagement of Frank E. Aiken. "Maniac; or Moose-Trap Rock."

ADELPHI THEATRE—Corner of Wabash avenue and Congress street. Variety entertainment. "The Seven Sisters." Le Lo, and the De Giorians. Afternoon and evening.

MYERS' OPERA-HOUSE—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Arlington, Cotton, and Kemble's Minstrels. Minstrelsy and comicalities. "Undine in Black."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—THE great popularity of this valuable and effectious preparation is almost attributable to its intrinsic worth. In the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Scrofulous Humors, and all Consumptive symptoms, it has no superior, if equal. Let no one neglect the early symptoms of disease when an agent is thus at hand which will alleviate all complaints of the chest, lungs, or throat. Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston. Sold by all druggists.

The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, March 18, 1874.

A Convention of the Anti-Monopolists of the Twelfth Congressional District of this State has been held at Jacksonville. These gentlemen, who represented every county in the District but two, propose, like the Farmers and Anti-Monopolists of many other Congressional Districts in Illinois, to have some one in the next Congress who will really represent them.

"Take care of my Civil Rights bill," was one of Senator Sumner's dying adjurations. Senator Frelinghuysen stated yesterday that the bill would not be reported by the Judiciary Committee till Senator Edmunds was well enough to appear as its champion. The Committee had spent two days in perfecting the bill, and it had received the approval, he said, of a majority of the members. It was referred to the Committee with Senator Sumner's consent.

In the Turbost district in India, 100,000 natives, all of them emaciated by famine, have applied to the Government for food. This is one of the most destitute of the States, and, according to the statement of the correspondent of the London *Daily News*, one-half the population will die if adequate relief is not afforded. To give this the Government must send thither half the supplies provided for the whole country.

The resumption of the currency debate yesterday was preceded by the presentation of a number of petitions. Merchants of Des Moines and Council Bluffs, 400 business men of New York, and citizens of Illinois, asked for an increase of the currency. On the other hand, a petition which Senator Chandler said represented 95 per cent of the commercial interests of Detroit was submitted in opposition to inflation and in favor of a speedy resumption of specie-payments.

A report from Raleigh, N. C., that Bald Mountain, in that State, was in the throes of volcanic eruption, and that houses around the mountain had been thrown down, is mitigated by later dispatches. Nothing more dreadful than mysterious noises, like the laughter of Hendrik Hudson's crew among the Catskills, has yet developed itself. Something is said in a loose way about a "general upheaval" of the mountain, but this is evidently the imaginative flight of some New York *Herald* correspondent, who, his occupation having gone with the death of the last of the Lowery gang, has turned to Bald Mountain for a rather bald sensation.

On motion of Senator Thurman, the record of the Senate has been amended so that Senator Stewart's appointment on the District of Columbia Investigating Committee is that of member and not of Chairman. Senator Stewart himself questioned the propriety of Acting-President Carpenter's proceeding, and Senator Thurman and others characterized it as without right. Senator Carpenter seemed disposed to apologize, and said that he had acted "without much reflection." Senator Allison has been made Chairman by the Committee.

St. Patrick's Day was celebrated throughout the country, yesterday, with great enthusiasm by the Irish-Americans. There was no disorder in this city or elsewhere. It is only when the Orangemen parade that there is any disorder. All reports agree that the observance of the day was more general than ever before, which is becoming the fact with regard to all holidays. In Baltimore two colored associations, unable to forego the chance of marching behind a brass band, took part in the procession. Some Italians in this city and in Memphis yielded to the same influence.

The Circuit Court at Freeport has continued the suit brought by the Railroad Commissioners of this State against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company until the September term. The Commissioners charge the Company with discrimination and extortion. The continuance was granted on affidavits by the counsel and officers of the latter, showing that the immense mass of statistics concerning the expenses and operations of the road, on which their defense must be based, could not be got ready during the present term of the court, although competent men had been at work thereon since last December.

The Chicago produce markets were slow yesterday, and generally easier. Mess pork was quiet and 25¢@5c per brl lower, closing at $14.30@14.40 cash, and $14.42½@14.45 seller April. Lard was dull, and 5@7½c per 100 lbs lower,—closing at $8.80@8.85 cash, and $8.85@8.87½ seller April. Meats were in good demand, and firm at 5¾@5½c for shoulders; 7½c for short ribs; 8c for short clear, and 9@10c for sweet-pickled hams. Highwines were dull and 1½@1c lower, at 92c per gallon. Flour was quiet and weak. Wheat was dull and nearly 1c lower, closing firm at $1.18½c cash, and $1.19¼ seller April. Corn was dull and ½c lower,—closing at 80¾c cash, and 61¾c seller April. Oats were dull and easier,—closing at 43¼c cash, and 43½c seller April. Rye was quiet and steady, at 94c for regular. Barley was dull and easier at $1.30 for No. 2. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 3,524,081 bu wheat, 2,682,561 bu corn, 880,562 bu oats, 42,946 bu rye, and 247,029 bu barley. Live hogs were active at 25c decline, closing weak at $4.50@5.60 for good to choice. Cattle were quiet and easier. Sheep were active and strong.

We understand that Mr. Murat Halstead has been indicted for libel in the District of Columbia, at the instance of the District Ring, and on account of the publication in the Cincinnati *Commercial* of articles exposing and denouncing the District jobs and jobbers. The indictment was procured quietly, with the purpose of arresting Mr. Halstead and throwing him in jail if he should make his appearance in Washington this winter. We understand, also, that, as soon as Mr. Halstead became aware that such an indictment had been procured, he sent notice to Washington that he would be there in about three weeks. This is just what we should have expected from Mr. Halstead. It is an issue which, we doubt not, he will be glad to bring to trial, and one in which the Washington jobbers will be very badly worsted. When they indicted Mr. Halstead, they indicted the wrong man. He doesn't scare worth a cent.

Charles Francis Adams, ex-Attorney General Hoar, and Mr. Dawes are the candidates most favorably mentioned by the Boston press to succeed Mr. Sumner. Mr. Adams has, perhaps, the most consideration. Besides the reminiscence of Credit Mobilier that follows Mr. Dawes' name, that gentleman is believed to be Butler's favorite. The same personal reasons that have prevented Mr. Hoar from being made Chief Justice of either the United States or Massachusetts will act in the Legislature against him. The only question raised against Mr. Adams is, whether he could stand the test of party loyalty. His election would approach the desires of the Democrats, and the *Journal* is afraid that, to send any one who could not run the gauntlet of a Republican caucus to Washington, would look like a "revolt against the Administration, if not a desertion of the Republican party." As for Gen. Butler, he commands only 50 out of 280 votes in the Legislature, and is not thought of. However that may be, he means to have something to say about the election. While the other Massachusetts members of Congress have gone back to Washington, Butler, who never lets anything go by default of his, stays in Boston to look after the Legislature.

Senator Logan reopened the currency debate in the Senate yesterday. His two weeks' study, which is all that our Senator ever needs to give to a simple matter like the financial question, has convinced him that the way to depreciate the currency is to depreciate Senator Schurz, and in consequence there is a good deal more about Schurz in his oration than about the currency. His argument is that Senator Schurz wants the farmers and workingmen of the West and South to work for the capitalists of the East. Senator Schurz thinks that any increase in their wealth and manufactures would be pernicious to their welfare. Senator Schurz wants to substitute for greenbacks bonds imposing an annual burden of $20,000,000 on the people, for the benefit of Eastern capitalists, etc., etc. The West and South, Senator Logan thinks, "understand this thing." If the currency is decreased, he says wages will not purchase bread, and strikes will become widespread. His most novel contribution to the controversy is the statement that American railroads send their bonds abroad because there is no money here with which to buy them, and that if Congress will only print more greenbacks the bonds will be sold here, and we can get rich by paying interest to ourselves. By this plan every one can easily get to be a millionaire, like Logan, if the Government will only keep on printing greenbacks, and the railroads keep on issuing bonds ad infinitum. If Senator Logan had but made this discovery before the war, he might have induced the Government to print enough greenbacks in the first place to have enabled all the Government bonds to be bought in this country. He would thus have saved us from paying several hundred millions of "tribute." In conclusion, Senator Logan makes the contrast between himself and Senator Schurz complete by vowing that he will stand by the rights of the people no matter how much the moneyed monopolists may attack him.

MR. HESING'S CATASTROPHE.

"How was it done?" "Who would have thought it?" "Who were the traitors?" "Where is Hesing?" These were a few of the questions which were asked yesterday by the pensive fragments of the People's Party. At the secret meeting of the party without a head, held at the "Bastile" on Saturday night, Mr. Hesing adjured his followers to stick to the party. Dan O'Hara begged them to stick to the party. Gen. Lieb was in favor of sticking to the party. Barney Caulfield was adhesive in his views, and a pot of glue could not have been more sticky than Buffalo Miller. On Monday night Mr. Hesing went to the Council Chamber to see that the party stuck together. The great leader and manufacturer of People's Parties, who now has contracts for Terre Haute and other points, which he will undoubtedly hasten to fill, was arrayed with more than his usual care, and was the admiration of the temperance ladies, notwithstanding his aversion to muckers and wasser-scmpels. He surveyed the Council with serene satisfaction, and calmly awaited the moment which should prove his ability to make a party stick together, even without a head. Mr. Hesing was on unusually good terms with himself before the vote was taken. He shook hands with himself. He congratulated himself upon the strength of Dr. Hesing's Adhesive Plaster. Had it been the temple of Gambrinus, he would have ordered a bottle of Johannisberg, and he and Mr. Hesing would have drank to each other's Gesundheit. Thus Mr. Hesing calmly moved about, sublimely unconscious of the catastrophe which was awaiting him. He had arranged all the wires himself. He had selected his man for presiding officer. The faithful legs and tail of the People's Party had confirmed his selection in the "Bastile" caucus, and he had put mucilage enough upon them to make them stick. The result, however, showed that there was something the matter with Mr. Hesing's mucilage. It was thin and watery, and, at the end of the very first ballot, arms, legs, tail, and all of the People's Party, fell to pieces.

And all the King's horses and all the King's men
Can't put Humpty Dumpty together again.

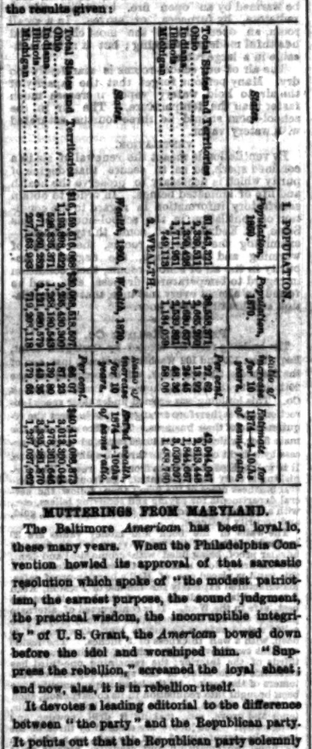
The vote was announced, and Mr. Dixon, one of the muckers and wasser-scmpels, was declared to be presiding officer of the Council. If was too much for Mr. Hesing. He didn't understand it. He didn't stop to inquire, however, who threw that brick. He didn't stop to gather up the remains of the People's Party and take them away for interment. He quietly folded his tent, and, like the Arabs, silently stole away. The occasion was of that character to which mere words could not do justice. There was a man waiting outside to see him. He suddenly remembered he had business at the office. He wanted to retire early, so as not to miss the morning train for Terre Haute.

A day or two ago, THE TRIBUNE urgently requested the People's Party to stick together until next fall, and the people would put a head on it. Only forty-eight hours have elapsed and a head has been put upon it. Had this defeat happened under the leadership of some ordinary person there might have been room for sympathy, and we should have had feelings of commiseration as we gazed upon this abject and sudden ruin. But the People's Party was slaughtered with the great General at the head of the army. The ruin was completed under the very eyes of Bismarck himself. He had deliberately laid out the plans of the battle. He had marshaled his forces. He went to the Council that the People's Party might have the prestige of the presence of the inventor and patentee of the party, the original Jacobs himself. Under such circumstances, the tragedy becomes a farce. The denouement is too ridiculous for serious contemplation. We cannot sympathize with Mr. Hesing as a defeated Cæsar. We are only reminded of the redoubtable Gen. Roum, mourning the loss of his panache, which is suddenly adorning the chapeau of Fritz. We would like to be serious, and shed a few tears, and commiserate Mr. Hesing, but there are no onions handy.

We understand that search-warrants are out for the unfaithful, who didn't stick to the party. Buffalo Miller and Dan O'Hara and the rest were diligent all day yesterday. They hunted through the City Hall, and the tank; looked into the temperance meetings; inquired at the newspaper offices; interviewed the St. Patrick procession; overhauled the six white-sheeted Commissionalres who were advertising Prof. Pepper's ghost; and wasted a great deal of time to no purpose. The traitors declined to show themselves. When found they will be sent to the Penitentiary, for did not Buffalo Miller say that that was the end and destiny of every man who don't stick to his party.

POPULATION AND WEALTH OF ILLINOIS IN 1874.

By the census of 1870, the relative rank of the leading States in point of population stood thus: 1, New York; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Ohio; and 4, Illinois. In point of wealth Illinois ranked with the others: 1, New York; 2, Pennsylvania; 3, Ohio; 4, Massachusetts; and 5, Illinois. The difference between Massachusetts and this State was about eleven millions of dollars. The following table carefully prepared from official statistics exhibits the probable progress of Illinois and some other Western States since the census, and shows that in 1874 Illinois has taken rank, both in the matter of population and in wealth, as the third State in the Union. The ratio of increase from 1860 to 1870 is assumed to have continued during the four years, with the results given:



MUTTERINGS FROM MARYLAND.

The Baltimore *American* has been loyal to these many years. When the Philadelphia Convention howled its approval of that sarcastic resolution which spoke of "the modest patriotism, the earnest purpose, the sound judgment, the practical wisdom, the incorruptible integrity" of U. S. Grant, the *American* bowed down before the idol and worshiped him. "Suppress the rebellion," screamed the loyal sheet; and now, alas, it is in rebellion itself.

It devotes a leading editorial to the difference between "the party" and the Republican party. It points out that the Republican party solemnly pledged itself at Philadelphia to specie-payments, to the abolition of franking, and to civil-service reform by adopting these resolutions:

> We denounce the repudiation of the public debt in any form or disguise as a national crime. We witness with pride the reduction of the principal of the debt and rates of interest on the balance, and confidently expect our excellent national currency will be perfected by a speedy resumption of specie-payments.
>
> The franking privilege ought to be abolished, and the way prepared for a speedy reduction of the rate of postage.
>
> A system of civil service under which the subordinate positions of the Government are considered rewards for mere party zeal is fatally demoralizing, and we therefore favor a reform of the system, by laws which shall abolish the evils of patronage, and make honesty, efficiency, and fidelity, the essential qualifications for public positions, without practically creating a life tenure of office.

The *American* then points out the infidelity of "the party" to these articles of faith of the Republican party. On the first points it says: "We have a Logan, a Morton, a Kelley, a Cameron, a Butler, who profess to be 'the party' and who are entirely opposed to a 'speedy resumption of specie-payments.'" This is the flattering treason inasmuch as the Philadelphia resolution was but a reaffirmation of various promises and pledges made by the Republican party. "When it is also considered," continues the *American*, "that a majority of both Houses favor inflation in some form or other, it must be admitted, in this respect at least, many of the gentlemen who claim to be 'the party' and to have the same right to control its affairs, are on the outside of the line that defines the Republican party." The italics are not ours.

In regard to the franking privilege, this bold Baltimore journal says that the Republican party abolished it, and that "the party," led by Butler, proposes to restore it.

As for civil-service reform, the *American* is unkind enough to say: "No comment is necessary upon this point." It adds, however, that "the party" is here diametrically opposed to the Republican party, and that its action has been an anti-climax to the resolution.

One of the largest and ablest and most influential Republican journals in the ex-slave States thus proceeds to comment with becoming severity on the "bad faith" of the representatives of the Republican party, on the "scandal of Lost," on the "deeper disgrace of the Butler, Sanborn & Co. business," on the Indian Department frauds, on the "mad folly of those whom it [the Republican party] has put in power," on the fact that the Republican party "has the mortification of finding itself set aside by 'the party' and excluded from the control of affairs," on Simmons, and on the probability that the latter, with Sanborn and Butler to aid him, "will strongly entrench 'the party' in Massachusetts to the confusion of the Republican party." The *American* closes its protest by insisting that the Republican party must in some way assert its principles and disown the acts of "the party." How, we may ask, are Republicans, as a whole, to disown Kelley, Morton, Logan, Oglesby, Cameron, Butler, and Grant? These men, with their satellites form "the party" that has swallowed up the Republican party, just as Fernando Wood *et al.*, have swallowed the Democracy. Men who believe in civil-service reform, in the abolition of franking and other perquisites, in specie-payments, in free trade, and in honesty and economy, are out of place within the pale of either party. They belong in the ranks of the Opposition. The *American* may be scared, may be enticed back into the fold, but its manly editorial will nevertheless do much to smash that sacred shibboleth—"the party."

NAVY-YARD POLITICS.

The recent election in New Hampshire will probably result in the partial exposure of one of the greatest abuses under our Government, and that is the use of public money for the control of elections. The Piscataqua River forms the boundary between the States of Maine and New Hampshire. In this river is an island which the Government purchased some years ago from the State of Maine. On the Maine side of the river is the Town of Kittery; on the New Hampshire side is the City of Portsmouth, and on the island is planted a Navy-Yard. The principal use of this Navy-Yard is political; the public use is to repair occasionally such vessels as may be sent there. The number of workmen for whom there is work does not probably exceed 300, but on the eve of elections it runs up to 1,000 or 1,500. The Navy-Yard is admirably located to serve the political wants of two States. Maine holds her elections in September and New Hampshire in March of each year. The elections in New Hampshire are so close that this Navy-Yard has, alone, probably "saved the State" several times. After the election in Maine, last September, there was a large reduction of the working-force in the Navy-Yard. In January the local politicians in New Hampshire started out to find workmen; they selected Democrats or men who would not vote the Republican ticket. They picked out nearly, if not quite, 1,000 of these men, of all trades and occupations, and, according to the Boston *Post*, obtaining first a solemn promise to vote the Republican ticket in March, put them at work in the Navy-Yard at an average of $4 each per day. Men were taken from the farm and put in the carpenter shops; those taken from shoveling gravel on the railroads were put into the tinsmith's department, and men from the shoe factories were put at boiler-making. Fishermen were employed as painters, and masons and teamsters were enrolled as ship-builders. So ludicrous was the whole thing that it has been a standing joke among the men employed. These extra thousand workmen, receiving $4,000 a day, of course did no work; they were promised sixty days' wages, and their principal duty was to vote the Republican ticket in March. The cost of this job will not be less than $250,000, to be paid out of the appropriation for Navy-Yards. The deficit of the Navy Department this year was $4,000,000. Some days before the election there was an unpleasant rumor that the men intended to vote as they pleased. Immediate steps were taken to prevent this on election-day. The men were brought over from the Navy-Yard in boats; they were marched to headquarters, and there assorted, and were then led off to the several voting-places. Each man was furnished with a special ticket, printed on a large square piece of stiff, colored paper, which could not be mistaken, and these ballots, thus marked and distinguishable, they were obliged to deposit in the boxes. Many tried to dodge, but they were too closely watched. In ten days these men will be discharged, and next September the same thing will be repeated on the Maine side of the river.

This trick of using the Navy-Yards to make voters was tried in California, where each one of several thousand voters had to vote a ticket printed on a pasteboard card, which could not be folded. The result was that the Legislature prohibited the use of any ballots of that or any kind that could be distinguished by their color, or which could not be folded. It is likely that the Legislature of New Hampshire will interfere in a like manner to prevent the repetition of this abuse.

ALSACE-LORRAINE.

The election of Deputies to the Imperial Parliament took place in Alsace-Lorraine on the 1st ult. Of the fifteen chosen, three belong to the "French" party, and the remaining twelve are Ultramontanes. Fifteen days after the election, they entered the Reichstag in a body and took seats on the extreme right. The Bishops of Metz and Strasbourg were conspicuous among them by being clad in full episcopal vestments. Before the sitting began, they asked leave of the President to speak in French. He declined for lack of power. Bismarck entered at that moment. The Alsatian Deputies addressed him in French. "I do not speak French here," quoth the Chancellor. "But you understand it?" "Not here." By this time the floor and galleries were crowded, and the doors were besieged. All sorts of rumors flew about. The House was asked to grant the required permission to speak in French, but refused. Then M. Teutsch, one of the Deputies from the conquered country, moved that the people of Alsace-Lorraine, having been transferred to Germany by the Treaty of Frankfort without having been asked for their consent, should be allowed to express their opinion of the annexation by a *plebiscitum*. M. Teutsch had with him a speech written in French. He began to render it into broken German. As he grew excited, it was noticed that Ex German became better and better. It has since been discovered that he speaks it much more fluently than he does French. He was a member of the Assembly at Bordeaux, and was unable to make himself understood there. This discovery changes what seemed to be a pathetic plea for the Deputies' mother-tongue into a very transparent and silly sham, so far as the chief speaker on their side was concerned. M. Teutsch was called to order by the President when he said that Germany exceeded the limits set to a civilized nation when she annexed Alsace-Lorraine, and was laughed at mightily by the Reichstag when he said that Napoleon III. never annexed any country unless the inhabitants voted for the change. He was a bit dismayed by the laughter: "At any rate," he added, "the Emperor always saved appearances." This was adding fuel to the flame. He was permitted, however, to say some sharp things. He told the Reichstag that the constituents of himself and his colleagues had sent them to Berlin to testify that they were French; that it was a joke or irony to call them "German brothers"; that the right of conquest was a "right of the middle ages"; and that Germany, by dismembering France, had "sown perpetual war." He was followed by the venerable Bishop of Strasbourg, who disclaimed any idea of denying the validity of the Treaty of Frankfort, but asked for a *plebiscitum*. There was no further debate. When the vote was taken, the Socialists, the Danes, and the Poles sided with the petitioners, but the motion was of course lost by an overwhelming majority. The Deputies from Alsace-Lorraine immediately left the hall. They went home forthwith. No one of them has since appeared in the Reichstag. In this they copy after the Deputies from Schleswig-Holstein, who leave Parliament regularly, year after year, as soon as their stereotyped resolutions for the freedom of the Duchies have been voted down. The *North-German Gazette*, Bismarck's organ, has commented at length on the action of the Alsace-Lorraine delegation. Its editorial begins by saying that it honors their feeling. It goes on to say that M. Teutsch is a "charlatan," a "tool," a "flunkey," a denizen of "flunkey-dom," etc. All this no doubt makes the intended victim a very hero at home. We may expect to see M. Teutsch rehearsing his speech of this year at every session of the Reichstag, as long as he lives and gets elected. The same paper, by the way, which brings us the full report of this debate, mentions on the next page that the fortifications of Metz are to be strengthened at once, and that a railroad is to be built immediately, by means of which great numbers of troops can be speedily transported to any point in Alsace-Lorraine. Is it a mere coincidence?

THE OREGON ELECTION.

After the Connecticut election, which occurs in April, the next contest will be in Oregon, on June 1, at which time State officers and Congressmen will be chosen. The political kettle is already boiling vigorously. In 1872, Oregon gave Grant 11,819 votes, and Greeley 7,730. In 1873, at the special Congressional election, as there had not been time to organize an Independent party, there were but two tickets in the field, and Nesmith, Democrat, received 8,194 votes, and Smith, Republican, 6,123, showing a decided change from the year before. At the forthcoming election there will be three tickets in the field, the Democrats having called a convention on the 18th inst., the Republicans on April 8, and the Independents on April 15. The new-party movement has broken out in almost every county in the State, and large and enthusiastic meetings are being held in every direction. The *Oregonian* says:

> The movement for a State ticket independent of both party organizations gains strength and volume every day. The people who have gone into the Independent county movements reason that if their rights are likely to be more closely guarded and the laws more economically administered in county matters as a result of selecting sound, practical men to serve the public, regardless of party machinery and party affiliations, the same is true of State matters. And, since there is no important political question now at issue, and no event of political significance depending on the result of the State election, the occasion will be seized by the masses to place men in legislative as well as administrative offices who will have an eye to the details of public business and will scrutinize all the expenditures of public moneys more rigidly than has been the habit of those elected under party rule.

Both in the character of the meetings and in the tone of the resolutions passed by them, there is a striking resemblance to the Independent party movement in Illinois and other States, and there is a flattering prospect that the new party will have gained sufficient headway by the 1st of June to run both the old parties off the track and put honest men into office.

The religious services at the funeral of Mr. Sumner were exceedingly appropriate. While he was a man of remarkably pure life, he was not a professing Christian. No one ever heard from him any claims to piety, or of censure for the want of it in others, or any criticisms upon the faith of his fellow-men. For all that really makes up the character of an honest, just, and conscientious man, he was universally esteemed, and yet he was free from the disgusting habit of exhibiting religious zeal at times and places where votes are to be had in consequence thereof. In the selections from the Scriptures used at his funeral were the words of Samuel:

> And now behold I am gray-haired, and I have walked before you from my childhood until this day.
>
> Behold, here I am; witness against me before the Lord and before His anointed; whose ox have I taken? or whose ass have I taken? or whom have I defrauded? whom have I oppressed? or of whose hand have I received any bribe to blind mine eyes therewith?

We submit that it was a greater honor to have these words quoted and accepted as unquestionably true and appropriate at his funeral than to have passed through life designated merely as a "Christian statesman." Mr. Sumner so walked from the days of his childhood until he was gray-haired that no man could reproach or accuse him, or tell of any bribe he had received to blind his eyes. Could there be a more honorable tribute to a Christian statesman than to have this said with truth at the last services over his body?

The iconoclasts are still at work breaking up the images in Holy Writ. The last one to get knocked from his pedestal is Jonah, who has so long been the wonder of boyhood and the suspicion of manhood, and whose remarkable exploits have so sorely puzzled those commentators who accept all the Biblical narratives as literally true. The iconoclast in this instance is the learned orthodox Jew, the Chief Rabbi Astruc, who has prepared a paper on Jonah for the *Revue de Belgique*. The author has no hesitation in placing the date of the book two centuries later than the time of the prophet himself, and in regarding it as utterly unhistorical. It is a parable, he says, and religious belief cannot be gravely disturbed by hearing it called a fable. Nevertheless, he claims that the book teaches a high morality, its great lesson being directed to the religious exclusiveness of the Jews, who held that there could be no true religion beyond their own nation. If the learned Rabbi can satisfactorily establish the fact that Jonah's brief occupancy of the whale's belly is only a parable to "point a moral and adorn a tale," it will do no harm to religious belief, but, on the other hand, will deprive the scoffers of a very powerful argument of ridicule.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican*, in an editorial on the Sumner battle-flag resolution, says: "Had such a resolution been introduced into the Senate then [*i. e.*, as soon as the War closed], no one doubts that Mr. Sumner would have opposed it with the utmost vehemence and patriotic indignation." If no one doubts this, "no one" is silly; for Mr. Sumner introduced this resolution on May 5, '65, and again on Feb. 27, '65,—that is, during the War and at about the end of the War. The Bloomington (Ill.) *Pantagraph* repeats the stale stump-speech about the immense folly of ever "conciliating" ex-rebels, or, in other words, of ever trying to be on friendly terms with our fellow-citizens.

ST. PATRICK.

Chicago Irishmen Honor the Memory of their Patron Saint.

The Streets Crowded with Pleasure-Seekers from an Early Hour Yesterday.

A Large and Well-Appointed Procession Parades the Principal Thoroughfares.

Banquets and Balls the Order of the Evening.

How the Day Was Observed in Other Cities.

IN CHICAGO.

INTRODUCTORY.

The Irish-Americans of Chicago have duly celebrated their "day," and, without intending to flatter them, they may well be proud of their national demonstration. They celebrated in good taste, and were fully as American in sentiment, as displayed in colors and in mottoes, as they were Irish, which is saying a good deal. There was nothing of the foreign "Know-Nothing" type about them, and St. Patrick, as well as Uncle Sam, may well be satisfied with them.

WHY THE IRISH CELEBRATE

the 17th of March, it is hardly required of THE TRIBUNE to explain. They celebrate as the Scotch do the natal day of their Saint and row as the English do the anniversary of their somewhat apocryphal Saint George. Nearly all the old saints are more or less wrapped in a mantle of mythicism, but the Irish can trace out St. Patrick pretty clearly, from Holy Island, in the Shannon, where he performed remarkable miracles, to Croagh Patrick, in Mayo, where he built a cell and organized, in the summit of the mountain, a pilgrimage, resorted to at this day by the pious from all parts of the green old island.

GOOD ST. PATRICK

lived in the times when there were fewer sects than now, and, consequently, he was no bigot. Whether he came from France or from Scotland or from somewhere else in Europe, has not been definitely settled by gentlemen versed in antique lore, but wherever he came from, the old Saint was of the right material, joined heart and soul with the pagan Irish until he won their love, and then he induced them to substitute the Cross for the the Druid's Altar, or the pillar-tower, wherein, after the Oriental fashion, they are supposed to have worshiped the sun. St. Patrick did not, it would seem, pitch into the Irish with fierce polemical wrath (he did not roll heavy theological guns, and give them a preliminary look at hell's fire and brimstone, but he appealed to them on the principles of Christian love, union, and charity. This was the creed that Patrick preached, and the liberality which his teachings implanted in the Irish heart has survived the endless persecution that would have made other people insane bigots —the barbarous incursions of the Danish hordes, the insulting dominance of the Norman invaders, the bloody crusade of Elizabeth and her Marshals, the brutal butcheries of Oliver Cromwell, and the monstrous penal enactments of the House of Brunswick.

CATHOLIC GOOD WILL.

Passing through such an ordeal, goaded by such memories, is is not to be wondered at that some of the less educated and more impulsive of the Irish manifest a kind of theological distrust of other creeds than that which the majority of the Irish people profess and practice, but it cannot be denied that to-day the Irish who are to any extent bigoted do not belong to the Roman Catholic Church. They do not keep open "the bloody chasm" between the Orangemen of Ulster and the Irish of the other provinces—they are willing to bland the rival colors—the Orange and the Green—for old Ireland's sake; but the masses of the Protestant Irish, trained in a narrow sectional school, live in the ideas of less liberalized times, and imagine that, if Ireland were to win her independence to-morrow, the Catholics alone could hope for justice or mercy. It is

THE ABSURD DESTROY

of the Irish Catholics—whose creed is not that of persecution—that makes the majority of Irish Protestants lean on England and assist and encourage her in the forcible occupation of their country. Their persistent hostility to the national cause has done more to keep Ireland a province than all the force of England, great and powerful as she undeniably is.

PASSING AWAY.

It would seem, however, that this lamentable spirit of distrust and discord is passing away. The Irish at home appear to have buried most of their animosities. On last St. Patrick's Day the Irish Nationalists of Londonderry marched around the historic walls before which King James met his first defeat, and the descendants of the "Prentice Boys" looked on with respectful toleration. The Nationalists, on the other hand, heard the Orange tunes with equanimity and saw the effigy of King William crowning the Boyne without feeling particularly aggrieved. These actions showed a philosophical patriotism worthy of all praise. Should it continue to expand, should Ulster ultimately fall heartily in line with her sister provinces, there can be no doubt that Great Britain will be compelled to yield self-government to a long subjugated people.

IN AMERICA.

The Irish in America are, fortunately, taking a lesson from their brethren across the waves, and, so far as those who desire the freedom of Ireland are concerned,—and they are in the overwhelming majority,—they are ready and willing to forgive and forget, at home and abroad, so that if dissension exists at all it cannot be laid at the doors of the Celtic and Catholic Irish. They are willing to agree with Thomas Davis:

> Rusty the swords our fathers unsheathed;
> Withered and James are turned to clay;
> Black was the hatred their quarrels nourished,
> Blacker the grief and bitter the pay!
> Landlords fooled us, England ruled us,—
> Hounding our passions to make us their prey!
> But, in their spite, Irish unite,
> And Orange and Green will carry the day!

THE PROCESSION.

The sun of yesterday morning rose amid clouds, such as those which may have enveloped "Innisfail" when the Milesian adventurers first set foot upon her emerald sod. Through the night some rain had fallen, enough to lay the dust, and to brighten, with American moisture, the shamrocks, worn in Irish hats, sent across the main from many a home in distant Ireland. It was peculiarly an Irish day—"half sunshine, half tears,"—the sunbeams smiling gloriously for a moment, and the rain clouds throwing their gloom upon the scene.

THE RENDEZVOUS.

The sounds of drum and fife were distinguishable at a very early hour, and the streets in the vicinity of the grand rendezvous, on Despiaines and Monroe streets, presented a most animated appearance.

The people began to assemble as early as 9 o'clock, and from every Irish house, and from many houses that were not Irish, the American and Irish flags waved proudly in the morning blast. Men, women, and children displayed the blended national colors of the old and new lands, house-carp were decorated with streamers of green, and red, white, and blue, wagons looked as if they were sprouting all over, horses carried little harps upon their harness, and, in fact, "the wearing of the green" appeared to be almost universal. The people manifested the greatest decorum, and there was no sign of drunkenness or disorder anywhere on the streets.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The societies began to meet at about 9 o'clock, and many of them attended Pontifical High Mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Father Lalor, S. J., being the celebrant, assisted by the Rev. Fathers Conway and Duane. The Irish military companies were present during the services, and, at the elevation of the host, presented arms, making a beautiful display. They were assisted in the ceremony by the Italian Company of Alpine Hunters and the Polish Guards.

Mass being concluded, the celebrants filed into the street, and the Marshal, Mr. Molloy, began the work of organizing the procession. So dense was the crowd that the police, under Capt. Hickey and Sergts. O'Donnell and Johnson, were obliged to assist the Marshal and his aids in the work of clearing the way. There could not have been less than 20,000 people in the square comprised between Madison and Jackson streets and between Jefferson and Halsted at 11 o'clock, the hour announced for the march of the column. Despite the utmost exertions of the officers, all the societies could not be got into line until it was fully noon. At that hour a westerly breeze sprung up, the sun came from behind the clouds, and blazed down a perfect flood of glory on the uniforms, arms, regalia, standards, and battle-flags of the splendid array. The band marched to their respective places at the head of each organization, as designated in the published order of march, and, everything being in readiness, the Marshal waved his baton, the head of the column countermarched on Despiaines street, from Monroe and

THE BEGINNING OF THE DAY

was fairly begun. Capt. Hickey, mounted on a gray horse, was the avant courier of the parade. He was followed by four stalwart policemen, who caused all vehicles to halt and turn aside, so that there might be no interruption. Following came a squad of twenty-four Irish police-officers, arrayed in brilliant blue uniforms and white gloves, looking very handsome and military, led by that stalwart Celt, Sergt. Simon O'Donnell.

Marshal Molloy, who was mounted on a splendid bay horse, and whose uniform was fairly covered with regalia and decorations, came next, looking like an Irish General about to assault the Lord Lieutenant in Dublin Castle. His chapeau was very beautiful, and the "trifle leaf of bard and chief" gleamed all over it. He sat on his horse in a manner that would do credit to Marshal MacMahon, and was, taken altogether, the best-looking Marshal who ever headed an Irish parade in this city.

THE MARSHAL'S STAFF.

The Commander was surrounded and followed by a very large and brilliantly accoutred staff, prominent among whom were the following well-known citizens: Capt. C. P. McKay, Capt. Thomas Joyce, Edward Hayes, John H. Dinolle, Redmond Sheridan, Patrick Flannery, John Connell, John Norton, John Grimes, Dennis Gleason, John McAffery, John McKeon, John Cassidy, P. F. Driscoll, James O'Neill, John A. Shanley, Charles Blaney, Hugh McDermott, Martin Ryan, J. P. Ford, Mark Sheridan, Charles R. Moore, John B. Foley, Thomas Collins.

After the procession got well under way, many of the foregoing officers left the Marshal to take charge of their various commands.

THE LITERARY ASSOCIATIONS.

Immediately in rear of the staff, Langan's Military Band stepped out gallantly, playing with all their might that Irish Marseillaise known as "The Wearing of the Green." The Polish Guard, about twenty fine, bronzed-looking fellows, mounted on stylish horses, and attired in the famous lancer uniform, famed in the wars of Sobieski and Napoleon, rode gallantly to the stirring Irish air. Dr. Brard commanded them.

Following came the Irish Rifles (Sheridan Guards), commanded by Capt. Charles F. McKay, an "Irish Rebel" of the Protestant type, and by Capt. E. J. Cunniffe. They numbered nearly fifty men, and were preceded by a band, which played "The Green Above the Red," in dashing style. The Rifles bore a handsome stand of colors, Irish and American, and other entertainments were in time to time. Next the Sheridan Guards, commanded by Capt. Charles F. McKay, an "Irish Rebel" of the Protestant type, and by Capt. E. J. Cunniffe. They numbered nearly fifty men, and were preceded by a band, which played "The Green Above the Red," in dashing style. The Rifles b

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...REMENCE OF THE DAY

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VARIOUS ORGANIZATIONS AND LITERARY ENTERTAINERS

...in rear of the staff, Langan's ...stepped out gallantly, playing ...might that Irish Marseillaise ...e Wearing of the Green." The ...about twenty fine, bronzed... ...s, mounted on stylish horses, and ...famous lancer uniform, famed in ...obieski and Napoleon, rode gal... ...iring Irish air. Dr. Brand com...

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...Pigeon, whose company was pre... ...fine band, led half-a-hundred ...g veterans known as the Indepen... ...dunteers, all of whom wore the ...regular uniform, faced with green, ...owed by a handsome brass field... ...son and other martial appliances ...

...e Alpine Hunters, all dark and ex... ...ome Italians, of the antique Ro... ...were next in the column and ex... ...interest. Their flowing plumes ...feathers, dark as olive ...ed from their chapeaus and ...their classic faces. They ...fises at a trial, and marched with a ...that might have charmed Cæsar ...the oft-quoted Embolon. A very ...ded this picturesque body, which ...anded by Capt. Raggio and Lieuts. ...roni. The Italians appeared to be ...nt, and presented, with their olive ...a marked contrast to the ruddy ...

...y column was closed by Deane & ...which was gracefully uniformed, ...nstice to the best of the Irish arm... ...rs marched with creditable pre... ...ere faultless in point of dress and ...Each company bore the national ...of the organization, the American ...awarded the place of honor.

THE CIVIC PORTION

...t was in every way worthy of the ...of it. A neat body of muscular, ...Irishmen never marched than the ...neroleut Society, which numbered ...ad, all attired in very becoming re... ...hats showed a very forest of green ...their sashes glittered with orna...

...was followed by sixty handsomely ...s, known as the Roman Catholic ...Cadets. ...ated the Roman Catholic Orphan Asy... ...Benevolent Society, commanded by ...Farrell, numbering about 200 men. ...'s handsome regalia.

...iety was preceded by a band, it is ...o recapitulate all the musical or...

...that well-known and long estab... ...the United Sons of Erin, led by ...Brian, in full Celtic costume. ...Mallov is President, were next in ...Mr. J. McLearn. The Association ...by 450 men, all of whom walked ...ranks, and showed acquaintance ...ill. They had a splendid six-horse ...by natural stock, containing a ...r. The wagon was followed by ...which carried Alderman M. B. ...y, T. F. Bailey, Thomas Hunt, ...

...Clancey waved his baton in front ...rica's Benevolent Society, another ...anization, which numbered about ...

...ted Father Mathew Total Absti... ...nevolent Society followed, with ...aving at least 250 men in line. ...rshaled by Mr. John Connell, who ...assisted by Mr. John Durkin, Mr. ...and other well-known temperance ...pion fidity-attired band and escort ...rrayed in brilliant sonave costume ...e middle of the Society, and drew ...d plaudits. The little warriors ...dily, and showed that the good old ...of their fathers was strong within ...

...rganizations were followed by the ...and Holy Family Temperance ...h of which numbered over 100 ...ame the St. Patrick's and Young ...Abstinence Societies, the Total ...ciety of the Church of the Nativ... ...abhill's Society, led by Maj. Charles ...the Young Men's Sodality of St. ...h, St. John's Benevolent Society, ...tion Temperance Association, Hi... ...ernian Benevolent Society of St. ...n, and several other Sodalities.

...ons of the Emerald Beneficial Soci... ...green-bordered caps and pic... ...es, brought up the rear of the ...sion, which took just 37 minutes ...so pass the corner of Halsted ...reets.

...ds were commanded by Thomas ...Europe that they were behind the age in this matter. This should teach England that she could not safely continue to oppress Ireland. The speaker closed his speech with an eloquent peroration.

The next toast proposed was that of the "United Irishmen of '98."

In response to the toast, Mr. Agnes Sullivan sang the popular national ballad, "The Red above the Green," in splendid style, her rendition of the beautiful melody and the expression which she lent to the words being absolutely perfect, and securing the vociferous applause of the banqueters.

J. J. FITZGIBBON.

"The United Irishmen" was then announced, and responded to by Mr. John J. Fitzgibbon, as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen:

As brevity in responses is necessarily enjoined upon the speakers, I will trespass upon your attention only a few moments. The toast which has just been read brings us back to a period ever memorable in Irish history. The last quarter of the eighteenth century was pre-eminently a revolutionary one. Some of the mightiest events that ever happened in the world's history had their birth in those glorious and stormy times. It was during this epoch that the Colonists of America took up arms under the leadership of Washington and, by their valor, military genius, and patriotism, established for the first time, in its modern sense, the principle of popular sovereignty. It was then that the French Revolution, like a storm in the southern ocean, suddenly burst forth, and before its fierce outbreak had driven Europe with the wrecks of institution and dynasties which were grievously imposed on humanity. Then it was that Ireland, imbued with the spirit of the times, organized 100,000 volunteers, to whose presence and military bearing she is principally indebted for a share but glorious restrained them from throwing cold water on those who were parading in his honor and for the glorification of old Ireland.

THE ENTHUSIASM

all along the points of the pageant appeared to be intense, and no unpleasantness of any importance marred the harmony of the celebration. The universal verdict was that the display was the largest, best arranged, and most dignified of all that have yet been given to Chicago.

THE REVIEW.

The Mayor, owing to serious indisposition, was unable to review the procession, but Bishop Foley and other gentlemen did so from the balcony of the diocesan residence on Wabash avenue.

THE IRISH LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

Of all the Irish societies that have been established in Chicago, that known as the Irish Literary Association, organized in the spring of 1869, has commanded the foremost attention of the community, not so much for its numbers or its influence as from the principles which have characterized it, from its inception to the present hour.

THE ORGANIZATION

was undertaken by a body of young men, chiefly connected with the legal and journalistic professions, for the purpose of fostering Irish-American literature in our midst, and also for the nobler purpose of preaching the creed of universal toleration to the distracted elements of the Irish race. It was founded on the policy that was inaugurated by the "Young Ireland" party in the Old Country, with the exception that there were no great names to give it lustre, and shaz, being American citizens, having the sympathies and responsibilities of such, the members could not, of course, even had they the ability, devote themselves exclusively to the purposes of Irish revolution. But the principle of toleration—of kindness between creed and creed—of brotherhood between man and man—of respect for the opinions of others, and care for their feelings—of, in short, unity, fraternity, and equality, won the allegiance of all classes, and made the new Society popular beyond any other that has sprung up in Chicago. It started in life without visable resources—it had no assets—no exchequer, but it made a brave effort, and finally succeeded in inaugurating a series of

LITERARY ENTERTAINMENTS

that won universal approval and recognition. The members met, in joint debate, the picked speakers of the old Chicago Lyceum, on the question: "Should the United States tolerate the existence of the Fenian organization within its limits?" an American, Dr. Wickersham, presiding. Farwell Hall was crowded on the evening of the contest, but, in spite of the eloquence and ability of the Lyceum champions, they were overwhelmingly defeated,—whether by the merits of their opponents, or by the popular sympathy with the Fenian movement, remains an open question.

ENGAGED IN CELEBRATING.

In any case, the Irish society won the credit of the affair, and, as a matter of course, the members became at once popular with their patriotic countrymen. A hall was engaged, and debates and other entertainments were indulged in from time to time. Next the Society resolved to celebrate St. Patrick's Day in patriotic fashion, and for the first time the consummation of a banquet and ball were introduced in this city. The celebrations of 1870 and 1871 proved entirely successful, and the Association was in the full career of prosperity when the severe interruption of the fire occurred. This led to a temporary disorganization, but the national anniversary was still celebrated, and the members met for business.

REORGANIZATION.

The impossibility of securing a commodious hall, after the fire, prevented a speedy resumption of literary efforts, but now the members have secured a very handsome place of meeting on LaSalle street, near the corner of Lake, where regular exercises will be held henceforward. The present presiding officer is the Hon. A. L. Morrison, who is devoting his energies to the reconstruction of the Society on a basis more substantial than ever.

The St. Patrick's night celebrations have always been things of beauty, for the ladies turned out in all their pomp and beauty, "in robes and silks and jewels' sheen;" and, when the viands were disposed of, and the wine had ceased to flow, they formed the magnetic phalanx of the ball-room, and led their male friends into the glorious revelry of the midnight dance.

THE BANQUET

took place in the main dining room of the South Side Briggs House, which was beautifully decorated for the occasion, the walls of the room being hung with the flags of the American and Irish nations, while the deeds of their soldiers were memorized with a portrait of Abraham Lincoln and an engraving of the field of the battle of Fontenoy, over which were hung the words,

On Fontenoy, on Fontenoy, like eagles in the sun,
With bloody plumes the Irish stand, the field is fought and won.

Conspicuous on the west side wall was an American eagle, from whose beak depended the Stars and Stripes and the "Erin go Bragh" green standard, and above which were hung the mottoes "The Memory of the Brave," "The Land of the Free," and "The Home of the Brave." The repast, was very elegant in its get-up, and reflected credit upon Chief-Cook Jones and Head-Waiter Butler, of the Briggs House, who have been working for several days to produce the brilliant effect which, it is but fair to say, dazzled the eyes of the banqueters as they entered the room. The entry of guests took place at about half-past 6 o'clock, the band playing a lively march. The 220 seats being occupied, the discussion of the edibles was proceeded with and consumed about three-quarters of an hour, at the end of which time

THE HON. MR. MORRISON

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The country banks are still offering considerable amounts of money through brokers in the open market here at 6 per cent.

New York exchange is still very scarce, and, though one or two exceptional sales were made to-day at 50c per $1,000 premium, the supply of exchange is so scanty that some of the banks are shipping currency to New York.

THE REVIVAL OF AN OLD CLAIM TO $2,000,000 OF CITY PROPERTY.

There seems to be some chance for more litigation on a large scale in connection with real estate titles in this city. The heirs of Archer Rossiter—who died seventeen years ago—are endeavoring to revive a claim to large tracts of property in various parts of the city, of which the aggregate value is probably over two millions of dollars. On Saturday last a warrantee deed was filed for record, signed by the five Rossiter heirs in this city, purporting to convey to John B. Angur, of New Haven, Conn., and Richard M. Robbins, of Chicago, for the consideration of $200,000, the following pieces of property:

The entire block bounded by Market, Jackson, and Quincy streets and the South Branch of Chicago River.

The entire block bounded by West VanBuren, West Jackson, and Canal Streets, and the South Branch of Chicago River.

The old Lake House property, being the lot 150x100 feet on the southeast corner of Kinzie and Rush streets.

The undivided ¼ of 12 10-100 acres on the south side of Thirty-first street and east of Cottage Grove avenue, to the Illinois Central Railroad.

The whole of 3¼ acres on the north side of Thirty-second street, and lying on both sides of Cottage Grove avenue.

The ostensible consideration of $200,000 appears to be solely contingent upon the successful prosecution of the Rossiter claim by Angur & Robbins, and the whole affair appears to be similar in some respects to several attempts that have been made in the same line, notably by the Beaubien heirs a few years ago to a large amount of property in the centre of the business part of the city, and again by Balcomb, Rosser, and others to a large amount of property in the southern suburbs owned by Paul Cornell and others. The Beaubien claim never got into the courts, and the Balcomb claim was recently thrown out of court as unworthy of consideration. Whether the Rossiter claim will amount to anything more than the others is of course impossible to say until a legal investigation shall be made. We understand that the property, or a portion of it, was once owned by Rossiter, but have not the details of how the title was transferred to the present holders. But, whatever may be the foundation for the present claim, the fact that it has been made to appear in the records of the deed filed last Saturday will oblige the property-owners to take notice of it.

MORE INFLATION PETITIONERS.

Petitions both for and against an increase of the currency continue to pour into Congress. In view of the present abundance of money throughout the United States it becomes more and more apparent that the petitioners for an increase of currency cannot believe there is any necessity for an increase of it to make money easier, but that what they really want is that the legal-tender currency shall be depreciated so that debts can be paid with less real value. They are in fact petitioning the Government to adopt some means of depreciating its credit so that they can buy its promissory notes for less money, and turn them over to their creditors at par in liquidation of their debts. This is just why free banking is not in favor with the inflationists—or more properly the "depreciationists." Free banking would enable the people to have all the currency they could possibly keep in circulation, all the currency the country has capital to pay for; but free banking would not depreciate the currency. Nothing but an increase of greenbacks or some other misfortune to the Government will depreciate the value of legal-tenders; hence it is not free banking, but an increase of greenbacks, that the inflationists want. Free banking, with the proper provisions to enable the banks to withdraw their bonds and retire their circulation in sums of $10,000 upon the presentation of that much National Bank currency, would make the volume of currency flexible, permitting it to contract in the summer season and expand in the fall when it is wanted to market the crops. But this is not what the petitioners for inflation want. This would start redemptions of National Bank notes, but the inflationists don't want redemption; they want depreciation of the currency, hence the Government is asked to depress its credit by the issue of more promissory notes when it has no occasion to take anything with them for current purchases or debts. Even if Congress should be disposed to increase the volume of greenbacks there would be no way of getting them into circulation but by the purchase of bonds. As long as the purchase of bonds was made with the surplus revenue and without any increase of greenbacks, the process did not result in any depreciation of either greenbacks or bonds. But let it once be established that the Government is increasing the greenbacks for the purpose of buying the bonds, and the value of both will decline.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. quote as follows this p. m.:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6-20s of '61	119¼	120¼
United States 5-20s of '62	117¾	118¾
United States 5-20s of '64	118¾	119¾
United States 5-20s of '65	119¾	120¾
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	118¾	119
United States 5-20s of '67—January and July	119¾	119¾
United States 5-20s of '68—January and July	118¾	119¼
10-40s ex fut	113¾	114
United States 5s (new issue)	114¼	114¾
United States currency 6s	116	116¾
Gold (call weight)	111¾	112¼
Gold coupons	112¾	113¼
Gold exchange	111¾	112¼
Sterling	$4.85@4.85½	
Chicago City 7s	98 in bds	99¾ & int.
Cook County 7s	98 in bds	99¾ & int.
Town, county, and city 10 per cent bonds		96@97¾

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The Treasury disbursed $181,000.

Customs receipts, $402,000.

Produce exports for the week, $4,751,438.

Money easy at 5@6.

Sterling dull at $4.84½ for sixty days; $4.87¼@4.88 for sight.

Gold ranged at 111¾@112¼; closed at 112.

Carrying rates, flat to 6 per cent.

Clearings, $25,000,000.

State bonds quiet and nominal.

Governments firm, with the highest prices of the day at the close.

Stocks opened active and firm; closed steady, with an average decline of ¼ per cent. Lake Shore, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Union Pacific, and Northwestern common were the most prominent stocks, but the market presented no special feature. Harlem was exceptionally strong, advancing from 131¼ to 133, and closed at 132½.

Sterling exchange, $4.85.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120	Coupons, '67	119¾
Coupons, '62	117	Coupons, '68	119
Coupons, '64	119	10-40s	114
Coupons, '65	120¾	Currency 6s	116¾
Coupons, '65 (new)	113¾	New 5s	114¾

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94	North Carolinas, new	35
Tennessees, old	70¾	Virginias, new	32
Tennessees, new	70¾	Virginias, old	28
North Carolinas, old	38		

STOCKS.

Canton	35	New Jersey Central	105
Western Union	77¾	Wabash	47¾
Quicksilver	28	Wabash pfd	71
Adams Express	98	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells Fargo	76	Terre Haute	11¾
American Express	63¾	Terre Haute pfd	30
United States Ex	71¾	Chicago & A., ex. div.	103¾
Pacific Mail	44¾	C. & A. pfd, ex. div.	107
New York C., ex div.	101¾	Ohio & Mississippi	32
Erie	45¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	91
Erie pfd	70	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	108
Hazleu	132	Lake Shore	77
Harlem pfd	130	Indiana Central	31¾
Michigan Central	98¾	Illinois Central	134
Pittsburgh & Ft. W	87¾	Union Pacific stock	34¾
Northwestern	54¾	Union Pacific bonds	84¾
Northwestern pfd	73¾	Central Pacific bonds	94¾
Rock Island	105¾	Del., Lack. & Western	105¾
St. Paul	45¾	Boston, Hart. & Erie	7¾
St. Paul pfd	85		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, March 17:

CITY PROPERTY.

Larrabee st, s e cor of Menomonee st, w f, 24x136 ft, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $1,900.

Belden av, 166 ft s of Halsted st, s f, 33x134 ft, dated May 4, 1871; consideration, $1,475.

West Lake st, 109¾ ft e of Kedzie av, s f, 25x150 ft, dated Nov. 6, 1873; consideration, $1,800.

Fake st, 263 ft n of Lyman st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated March 16; consideration, $500.

North av, 49 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated March 31; consideration, $1,200.

Leavitt st, 150 ft e of Jackson st, s f, 25x124 3-10 ft, dated March 13; consideration, $2,500.

Central Park av, s e cor of Twenty-third st, w f, 94¾ x125 ft, dated March 6; consideration, $3,400.

Van Buren st, 97 ft e of Lincoln st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 12; consideration, $600.

Van Buren st, 87 ft w of Marshfield st, n f, 20¼x117 ft, dated Feb. 28; consideration, $7,500.

North av, 100 ft w of Dakin av, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 7, 1872; consideration, $800.

Walnut st, 168 ft n of Thirty-first st, e f, 24x115¼ ft, dated March 14; consideration, $4,100.

Leavitt st, s e cor of Ferdinand st, s f, 24x94¾ ft, dated June 14, 1872; consideration, $350.

Same as the above, dated March 14; consideration, $1,000.

Van Horn st, 33 ft e of Oakley av, n f, 25x125 ft, dated March 10; consideration, $700.

Twentieth st, 50 ft e of Wayne st, s f, 25x125 ft, dated March 17; consideration, $700.

Mohawk st, 225 ft n of Black Hawk st, w f, 22x123½ ft, dated Dec. 1, 1873; consideration, $2,100.

Washington st, s e of railroad, s f, 25x100¾ ft, dated Jan. 24; consideration, $1,800.

Western av, 24 ft n of Fulton st, e f, 24x125 4-10 ft, dated Aug. 31, 1872; consideration, $3,000.

Kossuth st, 12 ft e of Butler st, s f, 23x126 ft, dated July 11, 1872; consideration, $1,100.

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lot 20, Culver's Addition, in n w ¼ Sec. 28, 40, 14, dated Feb. 27; consideration, $6,200.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 23, 24, 35, and 42, in Block 2, Fhare's Lots 4 to 7 of n ½ n e ¼ of n e ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Oct. 24, 1873; consideration, $1,400.

Undivided ¼ of lot 29, and 28, in Rosemanhelm's Lot in Sec. 12, 38, 14, dated March 12; consideration, $1,600.

Lots 4 and 5 in Block 43, Hyde Park, dated March 11; consideration, $7,200.

Lot 1 in Block 6, Baker's s ½ s w ¼ Sec. 4, 38, 14, dated July 5, 1873; consideration, $500.

Lots 26, 26, 27, 46, and 47, in Block 2, of Brown's Block 7, Stewart's n w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated Jan. 20; consideration, $200.

Lot 24 in Block 46, University Subdivision, in Sec. 7, 38, 14, dated March 3; consideration, $250.

Lots 26 to 35 in Block 6, same, dated March 14; consideration, $2,000.

Lot 20, in Block 4, McChesney's part n ½ s e ¼ of n w ¼ Sec. 9, 38, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $500.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, March 17.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in Chicago during the past twenty-four hours, and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.
Flour, brls	13,351	8,319	5,400	4,315
Wheat, bu	79,000	53,330	44,772	13,092
Corn, bu	45,775	70,600	2,604	24,215
Oats, bu	39,740	45,810	14,501	21,671
Rye, bu	2,956	1,724	1,374	
Barley, bu	9,800	3,000	4,000	4,399
Grass seed, lbs	207,340	91,350	131,228	206,673
Flax seed, lbs	26,600	7,000		22,460
Broom corn, lbs	14,000	14,000		45,087
Cured meats, lbs	375,330	122,836	472,938	1944,750
Beef, brls		60	70	45
Pork, brls		46	79	897
Lard, lbs	126,760	91,800	87,180	26,975
Tallow, lbs	94,315	47,820	20,000	23,320
Butter, lbs	42,370	4,210	100	
Dressed hogs, No	119	180	75	25
Live hogs, No	11,200	3,577	6,004	5,513
Cattle, No	3,832	3,076	1,573	2,239
Sheep, No	1,685	273	1,625	
Hides, lbs	291,784	27,600	118,951	43,740
High wines, brls	11	50	100	75
Wool, lbs	14,500	74,000	2,400	14,600
Potatoes, bu	151	5,383	18	
Lumber, No. ft	230,000	619,000	1074,875	1462,000
Shingles, No	2470,000	1580,000	1857,000	1740,000
Lath, No	40,000	240,000	51,000	50,000
Salt, brls	225	230	280	1,020

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 9,879 bu wheat; 5,804 bu corn; 1,288 bu oats; 6,832 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 41 cars wheat; 75 cars corn; 6 cars oats; 3 cars rye; 2 cars barley. Total, 127 cars, or 49,000 bu.

The death of Joshua H. Shaw, a young but highly-respected member of the Board of Trade, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions passed in respect to his memory.

The leading produce markets were decidedly slow, to-day, and tending downwards, in sympathy with the tone of Eastern advices, notwithstanding the fact of small receipts. There was very little desire to buy anything on the Board, except in settlement of previously-existing contracts.

Dry goods are meeting with a better demand, and, although the general market still shows weakness, there is a more confident feeling among the jobbing trade. Buyers were never more numerous, and were ordering with a greater liberality than for several days past. The grocery market also shows signs of returning activity, and most articles in the list are working firm. Sugars advanced an ⅛c all around, and a further upward movement seems imminent. Rice was firm at the advance noted yesterday. Syrups, spices, teas, molasses, and starch remain steady and firm. Coffees continue dull and drooping. The butter trade was active at former quotations. Cheese remains quiet, but there is no pressure to sell, and the market is strong at full rates. No changes were noted in the canned goods and fish markets, fair activity prevailing at previous prices. Dried fruits ruled quiet, and in foreign descriptions there was a lack of firmness, though raisins alone were quotably lower. Layers are now offering at $3.20@3.30. The feather, bagging, coal, pig-iron, pelting, and tobacco markets were nominally unchanged. Oils sold to a fair aggregate at about steady prices, or at 14½@15c for carbon, at 83c for extra lard, $1.03@1.08 for linseed, and at 56c for turpentine.

Common lumber continues fairly active and firm at quotations. The local demand for building lumber, as well as for brick, lime, and other materials, is improving. Hardware merchants report a fair trade, and attribute the recent decline in tin, copper, sheet-iron, lead, &c., to the decline in New York. Drugs were steady, opium and morphine having advanced owing to the prospects of a short crop of the former article. Hops, wool, and broom-corn remain quiet and unchanged in their general features. Hay was tame at quotations. The receipts are quite liberal, hence the easy feeling. Choice green fruits of all kinds were firm owing to the reduced offerings, and in the case of oranges and lemons, to the short crop. Hides were in moderate demand. Timothy seed was fairly active, and the higher grades were firm, but common seed was dull and a shade easier. Clover, millet, and other seeds were steady. Potatoes advanced about 5c per bushel, and all varieties sold readily. Poultry was rather quiet, and turkeys were easier. The weather was unfavorable for holding dressed stock, hence the weakness. Eggs again declined owing to continued liberal offerings.

A further weakening in rail freights to the East is noticeable, and there are rumors that 40c per 100 lbs, or 24c per bu on wheat to New York has been accepted, though that is not admitted by interested parties to be a fact. Lake freights remain entirely nominal.

Highwines were quiet and ½@¾c per bl lower, in sympathy with a weak feeling in Cincinnati, though New York was unchanged. Sales were limited to 100 brls at 92c per gallon. The market closed firm with 92c bid, and 92½c asked.

Provisions were quiet and easier. The receipts of live hogs were universally large, and prices declined fully 25c per 100 lbs in consequence. This made buyers of produce hold off, while sellers were not disposed to grant material concessions, the bulk of the property now here being in very strong hands. Meats especially were freely bid, under a good order demand on European account for middles, and ¼c per lb advance was asked on several choice lots, which carried them above the limits of buyers. Mess pork was ¼@¾c lower, and lard declined fully 5c per 100 lbs. There are no green meats offered now, as the weather is too warm for handling, and dressed hogs have finished their course for this season, except that a few are daily sold to city butchers. The market closed steady at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller March, $14.25@14.35; do seller April, $14.35@14.37½; do seller May, $14.87½@14.70; do seller June, $14.95@15.00; prime mess pork, $12.75@13.00; extra prime do, $11.25@11.50. Lard, cash or seller March, $8.30@8.35; do seller April, $8.85@9.87½; do seller May, $9.00@9.02½; do seller June, $9.25@9.30. Sweet-pickled hams, 9@10c; dry-salted meats, loose, at 5¾@6¼c for shoulders, 7¾c for Cumberlands, 7¾@7¾c for long clear, 7¾c for short ribs, 8c for short clear; the same boxed at ¼c per lb above these prices. Meats for April delivery ¼c higher, and for May ¾c higher, than cash prices. Bacon meats, 6¾c for shoulders, 8¾c for short ribs, 9½c for short clear, all packed in hhds; the same loose, ¼c lower. Bacon hams, 11¾@13c. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 6¾@6¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@6c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork in small lots at $14.40; 1,500 brls do seller April at $14.35; 250 brls do seller May at $14.70; 500 brls do at $14.65; 500 brls do seller June at $15.00; 500 brls do at $14.95; 250 tcs lard seller April at $8.87½; 750 tcs do at $8.85; 750 tcs do seller May at $9.00; 450 boxes short ribs at 8¾c; 100,000 lbs do, loose, seller April, at $7.90; 100,000 lbs do at $7.85; 120 boxes long clear on private terms.

Flour was very dull, and quite weak, though not quotably lower on spring grades. Winters were offered at lower prices. Shippers were not in the market, and the only buying done was by the city retail trade. Bran was firm. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 50 brls spring extras (patent) at $6.00; 100 brls do at $5.75; 500 brls do on private terms; 150 brls superfines at $4.25; 50 brls do at $3.50; 100 brls rye at $6.00. Total, 1,050 brls. Also, 20 tons bran at $13.00 on track. The following were the quotations at the close:

Fair to good white winters	$ 7.00 @ 8.00
Choice do	8.50 @ 9.25
Red winters	6.75 @ 7.00
Choice spring extras	6.25@6.50
Medium to good do	5.00 @ 5.50
Good to choice Minnesota	5.75 @ 6.75
Patent do	8.00 @11.50
Fair to choice spring, superfine	3.75 @ 4.25
Common do	3.00 @ 3.50
Rye flour	4.75 @ 5.00
Buckwheat do	6.00 @ 7.50
Bran	13.00 @13.50

Wheat was dull, and averaged nearly ½c lower, though firm after the early weakness. Liverpool was quoted heavy, and New York dull, the last-named fact being emphasized by several orders to sell for parties doing business on the seaboard. The small receipts this morning, and the threatening aspect of the weather, prevented a big decline. There was not much speculative demand, but local holders were not anxious to sell at the reduction, and the feeling improved after the New York offerings had been disposed of, especially as the bulletin showed a decrease of 97,114 bu during the past week in the amount in store here. The demand for cash wheat was fair, and all the current offerings were taken up, most of it seeming to be wanted for shipment. A gentleman just returned from Minnesota states that the warehouses are full, and that from one-quarter to one-third of the last crop has yet to come forward, while the prospects for planting are unusually good in that section. Seller April opened at $1.18¾, advanced to $1.18⅞, eased off to $1.18¾, rose to $1.19¼, and closed at $1.19. Seller May sold at $1.23@1.23⅛, closing at $1.23⅝. Regular No. 2 spring closed firm at $1.18, and gilt-edged receipts of do at $1.19¼. No. 1 spring closed at $1.23⅝. No. 3 do at $1.15, and rejected do at $1.09;—all on 2c storage. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu Northwestern No. 1 (City Elevator) at $1.24; 800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.23¾; 800 bu do at $1.23⅝; 2,300 bu No. 2 spring, strictly fresh (part Northwestern), at $1.19¾; 2,900 bu do at $1.19¾; 19,400 bu do at $1.19¾; 4,400 bu do, fresh, at $1.19; 1,200 bu do at $1.18¾; 5,200 bu do at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu regular at $1.18¾; 5,000 bu do at $1.18¾; 15,000 bu do at $1.18; 2,200 bu No. 3 spring, strictly fresh, at $1.16; 1,200 do, 2c storage, at $1.15; 1,200 bu rejected spring at $1.09¾; 1,200 bu by sample, Hamburg, at $1.32, delivered. Total, 61,800 bu.

Corn was very dull during the greater part of the session, and averaged ¾c lower, in sympathy with the easier feeling in wheat, and a drooping tendency in New York. There was a fair attendance on the market, but very few cared to buy, and holders did not press their property on the market, though several seemed anxious to sell. The arrivals were light, and, altogether, the session was about as dull as any that has been experienced for years. Seller April opened at 61¾c, declined to 61½c, rose to 61¾c, and closed at 61¾c. Seller May sold at 64@64¼c, closing at 64¼c. Seller June sold at 63½@63¾c. Regular No. 2 was certainly nominal at 62c, and strictly fresh receipts of do closed at 61¾c. No. 3 and old rejected closed at 57c, and new rejected at 55c. Cash sales were reported of 20,400 bu No. 2 old at 61¾c; 3,280 bu do new at 57c; 4,800 bu rejected old at 53c; 4,400 bu do new at 55c. Total, 32,800 bu.

Oats were very dull, and little better than nominal at ½c decline, there being no demand, except for a few car lots for city consumption. Seller April, 43¾c; seller May, 44@44½c; seller June, 44½c. Cash sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2, strictly fresh, at 44¼c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 44c; 600 bu rejected at 42½c; 600 bu, by sample, at 50c, on track; 1,200 bu do at 49c, free on board cars. Total, 6,000 bu.

Rye was quiet and steady at previous prices, the inquiry and the offerings being both small. Regular No. 2 was nominal at 84c. Sales were reported to 800 bu strictly fresh receipts of No. 2 at 86c; 400 bu No. 1 Northwestern at 87½c, and 200 bu by sample at 89c. Total, 1,400 bu.

Barley was dull and easier, buyers holding off in view of the weakness in other markets. There was no noteworthy increase in the volume of receipts, and no expectation of it, as indicated by the fact that an order came here to-day to buy and ship a round lot to Denver. No. 2 closed with holders at $1.59; No. 3 at $1.49@1.49½; and rejected nominal at $1.35@1.38. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 2 at $1.58; 5,200 bu No. 3 at $1.50; 400 bu do at $1.49½; 400 bu by sample at $1.60; 400 bu do (No. 3) at $1.48, both on track. Total, 8,000 bu.

The following are the footings of the official statement of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	WHEAT.		
	March 14, 1874.	March 7, 1874.	March 15, 1873.
No. 1 red	934	934	
No. 2 red	671	2.6	
No. 3 winter			
No. 1 spring	124,076	147,689	7,621
No. 2 spring	2,340,129	2,286,629	1,635,949
No. 3 spring	106,460	125,000	89,453
Nos. 1 N. W. spring	122,805	140,512	2,043
Nos. 2 N. W. spring	916,161	991,268	35,677
Rejected spring	13,042	16,219	71,846
No grade spring			50
Total	3,524,281	3,581,195	2,412,480
	CORN.		
Yellow	11,406	11,806	49,078
No. 1	25,339	25,339	277,240
High mixed	438,033	411,564	
No. 2	2,000,029	1,955,928	4,259,959
Rejected	82,883	80,719	434,062
New No. 2	51,512	37,949	
New rejected	76,761	79,120	
No. 2 kiln dried			3,533
No grade	761	950	261
New high mixed	10,169	9,380	
Total	2,693,561	2,616,816	5,914,323
	OATS.		
No. 1	773	773	2,618
No. 2	84,788	84,788	84,008
No. 3	804,416	803,053	1,638,645
Rejected	4,393	14,153	9,219
No grade	2,207	2,833	
Total	896,582	910,799	1,700,681
	RYE.		
No. 1	225	225	5,574
No. 2	42,011	47,209	226,734
Rejected	813	461	3,142
No grade	100	100	
Total	43,048	48,329	234,441
	BARLEY.		
No. 1	159,597	178,809	227,598
No. 2	69,054	12,747	73,118
Rejected	23,778	30,050	41,462
Total	247,029	221,606	342,178

Total of all kinds in store, 7,877,179 bu. These figures show an increase during the week of 65,745 bu corn, and a decrease of 67,114 bu wheat, 20,237 bu oats, 5,276 bu rye, and 34,577 bu barley. Total decrease, 715,559 bu.

EUROPEAN MARKETS.

The following advices were received on 'Change to-day, in addition to those given in our telegraphic columns:

MARCH 17.—London—Cargoes on coast—Wheat quieter and corn rather easier. Cargoes on Passage—Both wheat and corn quiet. Good cargoes No. 2 spring wheat off coast, prompt, 40s. Good cargoes American mixed corn off coast, 29s@30s 6d. Fair average American mixed corn for shipment in April and May, 27s. Weather in England warm for the time of year. Liverpool—Wheat dull. California club wheat, 12s 7d@12s 9d per 6lbs white, 12s 5d@12s 10d; spring wheat, 11s 7d@12s 2d. American mixed corn, 40s.

EXPORTS FROM THE SEABOARD.

The following are the aggregate exports of the articles named, from the ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Baltimore, for the week ending March 14:

Flour, brls	65,971	Pork, brls	4,383
Wheat, bu	221,100	Bacon, lbs	7,031,000
Corn, bu	190,000	Lard, lbs	5,890,500
Rye, bu	70,000		

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of the hog products from the ports of New York and other undermentioned places from Oct. 28, 1873, to March 10, 1874, inclusive, as compared with the exports from all United States ports, from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 12, 1873:

From	Pork, brls.	Lard, and shoulders, lbs.	Bacon, hams, and dried beef, lbs.
New York	99,273	83,910,179	129,525,185
Boston	23,370	4,396,629	33,983,688
Portland	3,037	4,859,079	7,039,949
Montreal	78	173,039	797,200
Philadelphia	5,613	2,173,514	3,907,730
Baltimore	3,716	3,616,936	4,945,100
New Orleans	142	893,320	450,800
Total Oct. 28, '73, to March 10, '74	134,229	84,181,699	179,685,150
Total all U. S. ports, Nov. 1, '72, to March 12, 1873	194,169	168,138,199	190,051,988
Increase	753		
Decrease		24,007,419	11,033,838

The position of the foreign exports of the new crop from Oct. 28 to March 10, from above ports, as compared with the exports from all United States ports from Nov. 1, 1872, to March 12, 1873, is as follows:

	1873-4.	1872-3.	Increase.	Decrease.
Pork, lbs	26,933,800	26,925,400	151,600	
Lard, bs	164,180,100	65,151,900		24,026,810
Bacon, lbs	179,685,150	190,051,988		10,366,838
Total	370,799,050	282,129,288	151,600	34,393,648

Bacon, lbs..190,051,988 178,996,150 11,055,838
Total...925,004,717 290,132,949 34,921,486

No. bags	4,456,004	4,457,721	1,717	.....
March 1...				

LATEST.

Wheat was rather quiet in the afternoon, and ⅛c higher, selling at $1.19¼@1.19⅜, and closing at $1.19⅜ seller April. Also, at $1.23⅜@1.24 seller May. Corn was quiet and steady at 61¾@61¾c seller April, and 64¼@64¾c for May, both options closing at the inside.

CALL BOARD.

Provisions were quiet but firm. Mess pork, cash or seller the month, closed at $14.32½@14.42½; seller April, $14.42½@14.45; seller May, $14.72½@14.75; seller June, $14.95@15.02½. Lard, cash or seller the month, 8.75@8.87½; seller April, $8.85@8.92½; seller May, $9.02½@9.05. Short clear, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, no bids, no offers; seller May, $8.50@8.70; short ribs, cash or seller the month, no bids, no offers; seller April, $7.85@7.90; seller May, $8.00@8.20; shoulders, cash or seller the month, offered at 5¾c; seller April, offered at $5.70; seller May, $5.90@6.12½. Sales include 750 tcs mess pork, seller April, at $14.40.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

MONDAY EVENING, March 17.

ALCOHOL—Was easier at $1.84@1.85 for 94 per cent proof.

BEANS—Choice beans are salable to grocers, but common lots move slowly. We quote Navies, $2.20@2.50; mediums, $2.00@2.20; green peas, $1.35 in bags, $1.35 in bbls.

BAGGING—Prices range the same as for the past four weeks or more, where they may be considered steady. Orders are coming in a little more freely, but the market is still lacking in activity. We repeat our list as follows: Stark, 34c; Ludlow & Sim's Lancaster A, 22½c; American A, 20½c; Amoskeag, 22½c; Otter Creek, 22c; burlap bags, 4 and 8 oz, 18@20c; gunnies, single, 17@18c; do double, 27@28c; wool sacks, 50@55c.

BROOM-CORN—The market has been dull the past week or ten days, and, as a consequence, the feeling is less firm, though many hold their property at full prices. We repeat: Choice to extra Hurl, 6¾@7c; corn that will work itself into a choice hurl broom, 7½@8c; for good do, 6¼@6½c; good to choice stalk braid, 4½@5c; red and stained brush, 4@5½c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Are meeting with more inquiry on local account, the supply of common brick is small and they are quite firm. Other materials are unchanged, as follows: Stucco, $2.50; New York stucco, casting, $2.25@2.50; Utica, Louisville, and Akron cement, $2.50@2.60; brit, Portland cement, $3.00@3.25; lime in bulk, 60@65c; do in bbls, 75@80c; hair, 3c per bu; plastering hair, 2 bu, 40c; fire brick, ⅞ 1,000, $30.00@35.00; building brick (common), $7.25@7.50; pressed brick, $14.00@15.00; Milwaukee and Racine pressed, $17.00@20.00, del.; do common, $14.00@16.00; Indiana pressed, $18.00@20.00; do common, $16.00@18.00; fire-clay, ⅞ brl, $3.00@4.00.

BUTTER—Is quite active at firmly maintained prices. Although our receipts have been large for this season of the year, the offerings have not equaled the legitimate requirements of the trade, and our quotations of choice to fancy qualities have been steadily maintained. Shippers are not operating, and into their hands the major portion of the week's supply has found its way. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@44c; medium to good grades, 25@28c; inferior to common, 20@23c; common to choice packing stock, 15@18c.

CHEESE—The cheese market was without change in any of its features. Firmness is prevalent in all the markets of the country, as stocks are reduced to small dimensions, and they cannot now be replenished until the spring make is ready to send forward. A fair inquiry exists at the following quotations: New York factory, full cream, 17@17½c; Ohio and Western factory, do, 16@17½c; lower grades, 12@15c.

COAL—Continues inactive, and with the exception of Lehigh and Lackawanna, the quotations are nominal. We quote: New Castle, $6.50 per chaldron in the bulk, $6.00@6.50 per ton; Blossburg, $6.50@7.00; Lehigh, prepared, $11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Carnegie, $8.50@9.00; Erie and Walnut Hill, $8.50; Brooks, $8.00; Blossburg, $4.50@9.00; Kirkland grate, $7.00; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Midway, $5.00; Indiana block, $7.50; Mineral, $6.50; Wilmington, $3.00; Raymond, $3.00.

COOPERAGE—Is quiet, and little better than nominal, as follows: Pork barrels, $1.05@1.15; whisky barrels, $1.90@2.10; lard tierces, $1.40@1.45; flour barrels, $1.00@1.05; ten gallon kegs, $1.40@1.45; flour bucked, $25.00@25.00; tierce staves, rough, $22.00@24.00; bucked or sawed, $25.00@28.00; whisky staves, rough $26.00@28.00; do bucked, $35.00@38.00; flour staves, $3.00@11.00; circle flour heading, 6@8c per set; whisky hoop-poles, $10.00@12.00 per m.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Opium and morphine have advanced and are firm. The crop of opium has, it is stated been injured by cold weather, and the indications are that it will be short. Other articles mentioned are steady. Trade is reported fair. Prices are as follows:

Acid, citric, b	$ 1.60 @ 1.80
Acid, oxalic, b	20 @ 22
Acid, tartaric, powdered, b	55 @ 60
Ammonia, carb, b	25 @ 30
Asafœtida, b	45 @ 50
Agio-grease, Bidwell's, doz	1.50 @ 1.75
Balm, Peruvian, b	90 @ 1.00
Borax, refined, b	22 @ 25
Blue-vitriol, b	14 @ 16
Bromo-chloralum, pts., doz		@ 4.00
Corrosive sublimate, b	1.60 @ 1.65
Cream tartar, pure, b	45 @ 50
Cochineal, Hond., b	90 @ 1.00
Chloroform, b	1.20 @ 1.25
Glycerine, 1 b bulk, b	20 @ 25
Gum Arabic, picked	70 @ 75
Gum Arabic, sorts	30 @ 35
Gum camphor, b	35 @ 40
Gum opium, b	4.25 @ 4.50
Gum myrrh, b	45 @ 50
Gthe, white, b	40 @ 45
Iodine, b	7.50 @ 8.00
Ipec cons, case	8.00 @ 8.50
Indigo, sup., Bengal, b	1.00 @ 1.25
Oil, cassia, gal	2.00 @ 2.50
Oil, lemon, Sanderson's	5.25 @ 5.75
Potassa, chlor., b	30 @ 35
Potassa, bi-carb, powd, b	25 @ 30
Potassium, iod, b	5.25 @ 5.75
Potass, Rabbitt's, case	9.00 @ 9.50
Quinine, sulph, oz	2.50 @ 2.60
Rochelle salts, b	35 @ 40
Root ipecac, powd, b	1.50 @ 1.75
Root rhei, P. I., powd, b	1.25 @ 1.50
Sal epsom, b	3½@ 4c
Silver, nit, crystal, oz	1.10 @ 1.20
Soda, caustic, pure, b	8½@ 9c
Sulph

THE FARMERS.

The Wisconsin Grangers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—The officers of Byron Grange, Fond du Lac County, are as follows: James Allen, Master; T. M. Fay, Overseer; James D. Nye, Lecturer; William Baldwin, Steward; H. W. Morris, Chaplain; W. Abby, Treasurer; John Bell, Secretary; Maria Allen, Ceres; Isabel M. Phelps, Pomona; Belle Nightingale, Flora; Angie Dye, Lady Assistant Steward.

The officers of Tiffany Grange, Dunn County, so far as heard from, are: J. W. Granger, Master; R. S. Perrion, Secretary; John Wise Miller, Steward; L. L. Dickinson, Assistant Steward; L. L. Smith, Overseer; Moses Brown, Treasurer; A. A. Hays, Speaker.

"PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY."

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

BERTHOLY HOME, Livingston Co., Ill., March 14, 1874.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: No stronger fact against the continuance of a Protective *steal* could be presented than the words of warning uttered by Mr. W. E. Dodge before the Ways and Means Committee. He says: "Unless something is done to reassure the confidence of the importing merchants very soon, . . . a few years will suffice to drive American merchants from the field, and transfer the business to *unnaturalized foreigners*. We shall then present to the world the sad spectacle of a great country *without a merchant-marine*, and its commerce turned over to strangers." This is said by a man who has imported $500,000,000 worth of goods, and paid duties to the amount of $250,000,000. Now, read the fable of the boy who killed the goose which laid the golden egg, and you will have the moral of "*Protection to American Industry.*"

PLOWHOLDER.

"TIMES" ENTERPRISE.

A Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 17.—A man named James Browning, representing himself as a Chicago *Times* reporter, has been at the Holland House for about a week. Last night he sent a special to the *Times* concerning the watch factory here, which was a gross misstatement. Before the wrong can be reparted, leaving his board and bar-bill, $15, unpaid.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ANY ONE HAVING HORSES OR BUGGIES FOR A sale can find ready market at W. C. BRADLEY'S Bazaar, Stables, between East Madison and Monroe-sts.

A SECOND-HAND CARRIAGE DEPOSITORY, 56 and 58 Fifth-av., opposite Palmer House. Highly finished carriages, phaetons, basswood wagons, all kinds of second-hand carriages.

CARRIAGE, DRIVING, AND TRUCK-HORSES for sale at the Transit House stables, Union Stock-Yards. THOMAS EVERIS.

CASH WILL BUY BUSINESS BUGGIES AND DEsirable horses. Call and examine my stock at 155 West Washington-st. JAMES STEWART.

FOR SALE—ONE SECOND-HAND DELIVERY wagon with top; also two light road buggies, cheap, 104 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SECOND-HAND HACK, all exchange for first-class buggy. Inquire at 194 West Randolph-st., Room 2.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TEN GOOD DRIVERS, FROM $10 to $70 a piece; one span of mules, $300. Call at 140 Twenty-third-st. TYLER & CO.

FOR SALE—FAMILY TEAM; NICE, YOUNG, GENtle as so kittens, and good travelers. Will take single family horse in exchange. OWEN, Room 6, No. 113 Dearborn-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—TWO GOOD SECOND-HAND hacks; 2-at-second, open carriages, second-hand; 1-top buggy, second-hand; 1-open buggy, second-hand; 1-spring wagon, second-hand. All in splendid condition. Will exchange for horses. Also, a good horse for sale cheap. Parties wanted to buy a few first-class carriage-teams. Drivers will take notice that they will be accommodated here as cheap as at any other stable. Apply at Palmer House Stables, 24 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND TOP BUGGY but little used. Apply to WILLS & CARMAN, 122 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—A 5-YEAR OLD MOR-gan Mare, with harness complete. Also, one A great bargain. H. BUCKNER, 25 Hoyne-block.

FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED, A CAR-LOAD OF heavy horses, about 1,450 lbs. weight, and some light driving horses. Palmer House Stable, 224 and 226 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—GOOD WORK HORSE; WEIGHS 1,100 lbs.; price, $75. Call at 324 Seventeenth-st.

FOR SALE—ONE CONCORD WAGON, NEARLY new, with pole and shafts; also, one Middleton, 14½ hands, to strict middling, 15¾@18¼c; good to fully fair, 17¾@—; prime, 16c.

Receipts, 4,639 bales. Exports—To Great Britain, 2,704 bales. Stock, 271,484 bales; total, 511,½. Sterling, $5.40½@5.41¾.

LOUISVILLE.

March 17.—COTTON—Quiet at 15¾c.

Flour quiet and unchanged.

Corn; prime, 85c. Bacon: shoulders, 6¾c; clear, 8¼c. Lard—Tierces, 9c.

MEMPHIS.

March 17.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 15¾c; receipts, 1,716 bales; shipments, —.

Flour dull and nominal. Corn meal firm and dull and a shade lower at 75@76c.

ST. LOUIS.

March 17.—COTTON—Steady for best grades, 15¾c.

Flour quiet and weak. Wheat, spring firm; No. 2 $1.22½; winter nominal; No. 2 red offered at $1.40; No. 3 do. $1.31 asked; No. 2 unsettled; No. 3 nominal. Oats dull, unsettled, and lower; sales, 1,000 bushels; No. 2 at 36½c. Barley dull and lower; sales, 500 bushels; No. 2 at 90c. Rye dull and nominal, 75c. Corn meal dull and steady at $3.50. Bulk meats quiet and firm; shoulders, 5c; rib, 6c; clear, 6½c; clear rib, 6¾c; clear sides, 6¾c. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½c; clear sides, 8¾c. Lard quiet and unchanged; tierces, 9c.

BALTIMORE.

March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; superfine, $4.75@5.50; extra, $6.00@6.75; Howard-st. and Ohio, $6.75@7.50; family, $7.50@8.25; City Mills, $8.00@8.50; choice, $8.75@9.50. Wheat steady; Southern, $1.45@1.54; Maryland and Pennsylvania, $1.53@1.54; Western, $1.50@1.54. Rye, nominal, 90c. Corn dull and easier; Southern white, 64½c; yellow, 64½c; Western, 64½@65c. Oats dull and declining; mixed, 37½@38c; Western, 39@40c. Provisions unchanged. Coffee quiet, Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses unchanged. Whisky steady; crude, 87½c; refined, 102½@105c.

NEW ORLEANS.

March 17.—PROVISIONS—Bacon dull; shoulders, 6½@6¾c; clear sides, 9¾@9¾c. Lard—Tierces, 9¾@9¾c; keg, 10½@10¾c. Sugar firm; fair to fully fair, 7@7½c; prime, 7¾@8c. Molasses—Prime to choice, 75@75½c. Coffee—Rio, dull and nominal; cargoes, 15½@16c. Whisky steady and firm at 93½c. Flour dull and unchanged; superfine Western and State, $4.75@5.00; good to choice, $5.25@6.25; fancy, $6.50@7.00; extra, $7.25@8.25; family, $8.50@11.00. Corn dull and unchanged. Wheat in limited demand and lower; No. 2 Chicago, $1.53@1.54; ungraded low grades, $1.46@1.54. Rye, nominal, 90c. Barley, nominal. Oats dull and easier; Western mixed, 51@53½c; White Western, 53@55c. Provisions steady; long clear, 8¾c; short clear, 9¾c; shoulders, 6½c; sugar cured hams, 12@13c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 9¾@9¾c. Coffee quiet, Sugar quiet and firm. Molasses unchanged. Whisky crude, 87½c; refined, 102½@105c.

BUFFALO.

March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Michigan, $7.37½; No. 2 do. $1.21½; amber April, $1.26½; May, $1.26½. Oats steady and in demand; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 60c. Corn; No. 1, 86c. Barley dull; No. 2 spring, 93c; No. 2, fresh, 44c. Corn steady and in demand; No. 2 mixed, fresh, 60c. Provisions; No. 1 hams, 12c; prime pork, $14.62½; prime do at $12.75; mess, $15.50; prime do, $13.50; dry salted shoulders, 6½c; do middles, 8@8½c. Lard unchanged. Receipts, 5,600 bbls.; wheat, 32,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and steady; No. 2 red, $1.45½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.57; extra do, $1.60; amber Michigan, $1.57; No. 2 do, $1.51; amber April, $1.48; seller April, $1.53; No. 2 do, $1.43. Corn dull and lower; high-mixed, 56½c; seller April, 57½c; seller May, 58½c. Oats dull and lower; high-mixed, 38½c; seller April, 39c; seller May, 39½c; new, 35½c; new, 34½c; no grade, 34c. Oats dull and lower at 35½c.

TOLEDO.

March 17.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet and firm; prime, 2,000 bu; corn, 500 bu.

CHICAGO, 329 bbls; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

March 17.—COTTON—Firm and in fair demand.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1.47. Corn steady and in moderate demand. Rye steady and in moderate demand. Oats dull and unchanged.

Provisions steady and in fair demand at 14c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND furniture; also, for sewing machines. Send a letter to L. GELDER, Loan Office, 504 State-st.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets, old books, rags, metals, and bottles, at PEOPLE'S, 204 Fifth-av., between Madison-st. and Fifth-av. Goods called for free of charge in all parts of the city.

COUNTRY LUMBER-YARD WANTED, WILL PAY cash for a good business in a lively growing town. Address JOHN W. MOORE, Roscoe, Ill.

HAVING SO MANY TENANTS WHO WANT houses will access and vacate, I can grant almost any change to owners. 172 LaSalle-st. WILLS & CARMAN.

NOTICE—LADIES, IF YOU WANT GOOD, RELIable female help, with references, for hotels, restaurants, families, or boarding-houses, apply to Mrs. POTTER'S, No. 1 South Clark-st., Room 2.

OLD BOOKS—CASH PAID FOR BOOKS, MAGAzines and music, in any quantity. Call or address CHARLES ROSS, 114 and 216 N. Madison-st., cor. of Franklin.

PAINTERS' AND PLASTERERS' OVERALLS made expressly by SAM DAVENPORT, 197 East Van Buren-st., near Fifth-av.

PAPERHANGING DONE AT EXTREMELY LOW prices. Also, painting, etc. Best per taken in clothing, groceries, or upholstering, etc. Address Q 39, Tribune office.

SELL, BUY, OR TRADE HOUSES, LOTS, OR farms; also, negotiate loans. Call or address for terms. No. 3 Metropolitan-block.

STUDY AND TRAVEL IN EUROPE—MRS. S. S. KENDALL, Mattenburg, Germany, will take charge of young ladies who wish to study or travel in Europe; for particulars, inquire of W. H. WELLS, No. 1 Tribune Building, Chicago.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF clothing, etc., by OSIAS J. DERIEUX, A, 297 South Clark-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

WANTED—TO BUILDERS—I WANT SOME BUILDing to put up in a dwelling worth $4,000 to $7,000, and will pay in improved property worth $14,000. Inquire at 164 Washington-st. Room 3, second floor, rear.

WANTED—TO ADOPT, BY A FAMILY OF MEANS, a child of their own age; a boy from 1 to 3 years of age preferred. Address, stating terms, Q 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—HOUSE-PAINTING, ABOUT $100 worth; will cash balance for first-class work or other residence lot, or cottage and lot. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND SILVER-mounted show-cases. Address for one day, Room 88, Sexton House.

WANTED—TO BUY A BLACK WALNUT RAILING about 9 feet high and 16 feet long; must be a bargain. Address Z 28, Tribune office.

WANTED—A 24-FOOT SILVER-PLATED SHOW-case for cigars. Address, with price, T 50, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, books, etc., at LAZEAN'S, Late Jaseph's Private Loan Office, 107 Clark-st., up stairs, Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, books, etc., by LAUDER & SPRINGSTEEN, 79 Hanburgh-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, jewelry, fine sewing machines, and other valuable articles, in sums of one dollar and upward, for terms to suit the case. C. TUNNICLIFF & CO., Loan Brokers, 75 South Clark-st., Room 3, up-stairs.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD & COON, 122 and 124 LaSalle-st.

REAL ESTATE PURCHASE-MONEY MORTgages bought and sold. Money invested, real estate sold, etc. L. McKEEVER, 151 State-st., in bank.

WANTED—$2,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL estate; security must be first class; 2 per cent commission for five years. Address R 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—$500 FOR ONE YEAR ON THREE OF the best lots in Cornell. No brokerage. Address S 19, Tribune office.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN TWO $5,000 SUMS; ample security wanted. Inquire of or address SALE & PRACK, 116 Madison-st., Room 2.

$12,000—WANTED TO BORROW FOR FIVE years upon very choice inside residence property. Five-per-cent loans. Principals apply to HENRY WOOD, Room 12, 125 Dearborn-st.

MUSICAL.

AT A SACRIFICE—A SPLENDID TONED UPright rosewood piano-case piano, all in perfect order, without reasonable offer will be sold for $250; cost $450 three months ago. 351 Fifth-av.

A NICHOLSON IS THE CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS cabinet organ in the market. Price $90, and upward. Manufactory and warerooms at 51 Michigan-av.

$120 WILL BUY A FULL, RICH, AND POWERful 7-octave rosewood piano, in perfect condition. A rosewood corner, made by Hardman, Boston, with stool and cover. Residence 63 Michigan-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, Room 12, 120 Dearborn-st., near Madison.

CHOICE PROPERTY.

State-st., house and lot near Madison-st., $1,000.
State-st., 50x130 ft., near Jackson-st., $1,000.
State-st., 50x130 ft., near Thirty-eighth-st., $4,100.
Dearborn-st., 25x132 ft., corner Thirty-fifth-st., $2,500.
Dearborn-st., 50x132 ft., near Thirty-fifth-st., $5,000.
Dearborn-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth-st., $3,000.
Dearborn-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth-st., $3,000.
Napoleon place, 22x132 ft., near Harrison-st., $1,000.
Elegant brown stone front on Dearborn-st., $25,000.
Dearborn-st., house and lot corner of Fourteenth-st., A No. 1 investment, $30,000.

Also, a number of choice lots in Lake View and Jefferson.

WEST SIDE.

Lake-st., house and shed for rent, $40.00.
Warren-av., 80x128 ft., corner Wood-st., $1,000.
Jackson-st., 50x125 ft., corner Winchester-av., $1,000.
Van Buren-st., 50x132 ft., near Robey-st., $1,500.
Van Buren-st., 50x132 ft., near Robey-st., $1,500.
Harrison-st., house and lot on monthly payments.

NORTH SIDE.

Halsted-st., 24x132 ft., near Fullerton-av., $1,200.
Wabash-av., 80x132 ft., near Wisconsin-st., $1,600.
Green Bay Road, 165x170 ft., near Diversey-st., $3,000.
Church-st., 8x132 ft., near Dempster-st., $1,000.

HYDE PARK.

165x132 ft., on Monroe-av., near Lake-View-ave.
5 acres corner Sixty-fourth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

F. C. VIERLING.

FOR SALE—VINCENNES-AV., NORTHWEST corner Oakwood boulevard, 171x132 feet to 16-foot alley; nothing down, and time to suit, at 7 per cent. to a responsible party who will reimburse himself in the sale of lots. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCES, large lots, and large stable, on Monroe-st., near Twenty-sixth-st., and Wood-st., near Thirty-first-st., on Michigan-av., corner Thirty-fifth-st., and Dearborn-st. HILL, 129 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD, THE finest street south of city limits—beautiful, high and pretty; prices and on very easy terms. Call for a plat. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE SOUTH EAST CORNER GRAND and Oakwood boulevards, 165x150 feet to 16-foot alley; a splendid corner; cheap, and on very easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THE NEAT 2-STORY, HIGH BASEment, cement-floored cellar, brick barn, and lot, 240 Huron-st., between Clark and Dearborn-sts., at the very low price of $3,000; $1,000 can remain. Apply at 232 Huron-st., for owners.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 214 WEST CONgress-st., between Winchester-av. and Robey-st. House built for persons; with 10 rooms, and bathroom. I will sell this house and lot for $4,200, about one-half cash, balance can run about four years at 8 per cent interest, which is less than $30 per month. Call on or address C. G. DIXON, owner, Room 4, 147 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY on South State, both improved and unimproved; the best speculative property in Chicago, but must be sold. If you desire a great bargain here is your opportunity. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—80x120 FEET ON DREXEL-BOULEvard, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth-sts., with front; $100 per front foot, one-fifth cash, balance 1, 2, and 3 years, 8 per cent. J. E. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE ON EVANS-AV.—JUST SOUTH OF Forty-fifth-st., east front, new cottage and lot, 25x100 to 20-foot alley. Price $2,100, as follows: $500 cash, $400 within ten days, and $1,200 in one year, with 8 per cent semi-annual payments from August, 1874. J. E. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY, A TRACT OF LAND 8 to 10 feet lots, fronting on Indiana and Prairie-avs., on 10 years' time, at 7 per cent, to parties who will build. Apply to MYRON L. PEARCE, 122 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 LOTS IN THE DISTRICT BOUNDed by Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Dearborn, and State-sts., at low prices and on easy terms. Apply to the owner, ALBERT KEEP, 120 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE RESIDENCES on Sedgwick-st., between Eldridge-st. and Fifty-ninth-st. JAMES E. GOODMAN & CO., 12 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—20 MONTHLY PAYMENTS, COTtages on Dearborn-st., between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first-sts. WOOD & GAGE, 79 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN TO CLOSE AN ESTate, one entire block of 20 lots in Davis' subdivision, fronting on Napoleon and Twenty-ninth-sts. Two-story and basement brick house on Napoleon-st. Two lots on Sangamon-st., between Adams and Jackson-sts. Two 2-story and basement dwellings in perfect repair on West Jackson-st., near Oakley. Two 2-story and basement dwellings on Carroll-av., between Western and California-avs. G. HUBBELL, JR., Real Estate Agent, 125 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST. AND WESTERN-AV. —We have reduced the prices of the lots in the block southwest corner of Harrison and Western-avs., and in order to sell quickly will make liberal terms. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 East Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—AND ON LONG TIME LOTS on Madison, Monroe, and Adams-sts., fronting on Central Park; the best residence property on the West Side; also property in all portions of the city, the choice of which is EASTMAN BROS. & BANCROFT.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL VERY DESIRABLE pieces of improved property in the best district in the South Division; well rented. Inquire of YOUNG & NEWBURY, Room 6 and 9 Portland-block.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS 20X83 EACH TO 20 FOOT alley, on State-st., north of Thirty-fourth; to a cash customer will sell cheap. Time on 2 or 3 years. D. F. COUTANT, 163 and 32 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Lexington, Polk, Taylor, and Campbell-avs. Parties wishing to build, no money required down; $100 will be loaned to parties if required. Inquire at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON MONTHly payments, 6 cottages and 2 two-story houses, on Polk and Taylor-sts., between Western and Oakley-avs. Inquire on the premises of GEORGE CADWELL.

FOR SALE—SIXTH FIRST, NORTHEAST OF Forty-second-st., on very easy terms; one-fourth cash and the balance in eight years. Splendid site for building or investment. S. E. GROSS, Room 11 Major Block, 167 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO HOUSES ON PRAIRIE-AV., near Thirty-third-st., for $4,500. Call and see. THOS. A. HILL, 129 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON LEAVITT-ST., NEAR POLK, the cheapest lots in the city; terms easy. H. F. COY, 55 Washington-st.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, Prairie, and Arnolds-aves. and Highland Park. Low prices. Easy terms. MEARS & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house near Union Park; very inviting, and a bargain. Inquire of WILLIAM ROSS, 154 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—229 WASHINGTON-ST., NEW MARBLE front. This desirable house can be bought $5,000 less than its value. H. F. COY, 55 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL DESIRable residences north of Thirty-second-st. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV., 66 FEET, NEAR Thirty-second-st., $300 per foot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—80 FEET, WITH frame house, near Twenty-fourth-st., only $16,500. Very easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—$12,250—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, on Prairie-av., near Sixteenth-st., 12 rooms, $12,250, including furnace and gas-fixtures. Easy terms. Possession May 1. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STANTON-AV., NEAR THIRTYseventh-st., frame house. Fine lot; cost front, $1,000 below the value of lots. GEORGE H. HESS, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL FOR A LITTLE MONEY down and the balance on as long time as you want it, a new cottage and lot on Lake-st., near Kedzie-av. Inquire at 45 Lake-st., at the low price. Title perfect, no incumbrance. Immediate possession. M. D. LATHROP, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY GEORGE H. HESS, 140 MADISON-st.

FOR SALE—BELLEVIEW-AV., LOTS, EAST front, high and with trees; near Forty-third-st. GEORGE H. HESS, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY T. B. VAN WYCK, ROOM 2 OTIS Block, Octagon House, with modern conveniences and improvements, on South Side, very cheap, $6,500; cost on Calumet-av., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts. Also, Englewood lot on Prairie-av., near Central Park and boulevard. It comes at Westinghouse Heights, 10 lots at Central Park, $750, on easy terms.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE—A NUMBER OF CHOICE corner and inside lots; also several fine dwellings. GEORGE H. HESS, 140 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—4 LOTS, 1 south front, west of Fall-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LEAVITT-ST.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house, with 10 rooms, bath, etc., $4,000; 2-story frame, 7 rooms, $2,600. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV.—LARGE BRICK house, 13 rooms, with all modern conveniences, $18,000. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN FOR CASH—A new and elegant house on Harrison-st., near Robey-st.; 9 rooms, bath, etc. J. C. McCORD, 57 Basement Portland Block.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—FINE corner lots in the row adjoining the South Park, fronting the corner of the Park and Calumet-ave. This is the very cream of the South Park property; its future is beyond question. The terms are extraordinarily easy; nearly reduced to 10 per cent cash and 8 years' time at 7 per cent interest.

The amount of this high and beautiful property is very limited, and parties desiring to buy cash and get a large and attractive lot in the vicinity of the Park, J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—3 YEARS' LEASE OF 86x66 feet, east front, at first north of Hamilton-st.; 22 rooms; rented at $1,200 per year; will be sold at a bargain if taken this week. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE SOUTH PARK, IN the grove, corners of Prairie and Calumet-aves., on 8 years' time, at 7 per cent interest. Also, 2 lots on Prairie-av., near Thirty-second-st., on 2 years' time. Apply to J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV.—2-STORY AND BASEment brick house near Sixteenth-st., 12 rooms, 2x-30, 16-foot lots, $12,250. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—28 WARREN-AV.—2-STORY AND basement brick house, 8 rooms and bath, $3,000. GALLUP WARE, corner Warren-av. and Robey-st.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—HOUSE AND lot on West Monroe-st., only $4,000. Inquire in L. Smith's grocery, corner Monroe and Bryan Block.

FOR SALE—BY O. D. ALLEN, ROOM 8 METROpolitan Block:

20 acres on Cashtown-st., and Angela-st.

160 acres of Maywood; fine vacant lots at Oak Park and Austin; houses and lots at Oak Park; easy terms.

Houses and lots at Austin at a bargain.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT 212 WALNUT-ST.; 8 rooms, bath, etc.; cost, $5,000; will sell for $4,000; terms easy. Inquire of GEO. A. TREYSKE, on the premises, or at 124 Lake-st.

FOR SALE ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A Choice cottage and lot in nice neighborhood, 479 West Huron-st. A. T. KING, 115 Dearborn-st., 11 to 4.

FOR SALE—WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO SLAUGHter a few more cottages and lots on the South Side, on very easy terms. Will call and show the lots and give terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 16 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WE ARE SELLING LOTS ON HARRIson, Aberdeen, and Peoria-sts. at low prices and on very easy terms. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 16 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—S OR MORE FEET ON WASHINGton-st., between Halsted and Peoria-sts., at a bargain if purchased from parties who will to build. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—87 ACRES ON SEVENTY-FIRST-ST., near lake shore. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—HOUSE ON TAYLOR-ST., NEAR Halsted; 7 rooms, bath, etc.; lot 24x100; price $3,000. Terms: cash; or one year, 1st $1,000; price $3,200. Small cash payment, balance monthly. Apply to M. HALE, Room 14, 92 South Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK PROPERTY—250 FEET, Indiana-, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts.

50 feet Indiana-av., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts.

200 feet Michigan-av., between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-sts.

165 feet Wabash-av., between Sixty-first and Sixty-second-sts.

50 feet Wabash-av., between Sixtieth and Sixty-first-sts.

313 feet Wabash-av., between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth-sts.

165 feet Wabash-av., between Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth-sts.

The above property is all first-class, directly in front of great South Park.

HULBURD & CO., 203 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 120 LaSALLE-st.:

Bargain, 13 and 14 Hope-st., two houses and lots; $3,000 will take them.

Stanton-av., 60 ft. just south of Douglas-place, $80.

Five acres just south of Humboldt Park, only $2,000.

Five acres in Park Side, on Fifty-eighth-st., $2,500.

40 acres in Worth N. W. ¼ Sec. 1, 37, 13, 9677 cheap for a few days.

Acre lots on Adams, Taylor, Jackson, and Park-av., are too cheap to be in the market long. Several corners.

To get an honest opinion of property call on

E. C. COLE & CO.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILD, 198 AND 120 E. Division-st.

INDIANA-AV.—Marble front, near Eighteenth-st., as a bargain.

FOR SALE—31-32 ft. near Thirty-first-st.

FOR SALE—12 AND 14 HOPE-ST., TWO HOUSES and lots, must and will be sold at a bargain. Title beyond question. E. C. COLE & CO., 120 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE, NEAR 21ST. Dearborn, No. 12 rooms, bath, furnace, range, hot water, grates; everything complete. Price, $7,500; terms easy. Inquire in store 122 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE AND LARGE LOT ON Wilcox-st., near Campbell-av.; $2,500; $1,000 cash, balance long time at 7 per cent. C. W. MOULTON, 162 and 164 Dearborn-st., Office 5.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON OGDEN, WESTERN, AND Oakley-avs., Twelfth and Thirteenth-sts., at a bargain; two years' credit if improved. Apply at 125 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON VAN BUREN AND Congress-sts.; also on California-av. Apply at 122 Dearborn-st., corner Madison. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—A BLOCK OF TWO FRAME, BRICK basement, and lots, for cost of houses, lots thrown in; must sell immediately; houses cost front and pleasant. See owner on property, corner Forty-fifth-st. and Evans-av., near College Grove street-cars. OWNER.

FOR SALE—BY HENRY F. DARBEE, 184 FIFTH-av., corner Washington-st., Room 11:

House, with 10 rooms, on Sangamon-st., fronting Lake Park; price reduced; $28,000.

Brick front, Wabash-av., near Thirty-first-st., long time if desired, on the installment plan.

Two-story brick, Forest-av., cheap, $6,000.

Two-story frame, Twenty-fourth-st., near lake, $9,000.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD.—THE finest street south of the city limits; prices and terms reasonable, and sewerage this season. Choice lots on this beautiful thoroughfare at low prices and on very easy terms. The attention of all persons in search of a home is especially called to this property, which possesses every necessary for convenience and elegant residence. Oakwood is just outside of the limits, and directly south of Douglas Boulevards. It is 100 feet wide, and is to be beautifully improved at expense of Property-Lot Commissioners, and by those lots purchased of us. All classes represented on the property. Please call for a printed plat of this property. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT DOUBLE RESIDENCE, with large grounds on a strictly first-class street (West Side), at about $15,000 less than value of ground and of improvements. Also, a number of lots at from $50 to $75 per foot in Chicago, Lake Forest, Highland Park, Evanston, or Kenwood, will be taken in exchange for property, or time will be given. Apply at 164 Washington-st., Room 3, second floor, rear. Evenings, Office, No. 100 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—THE NORTHEAST CORNER GRAND and Oakwood boulevards, 165x150 feet; very easy terms. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 18 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BY POTWIN & CORBY, 163 DEARborn-st.:

Adams-st., near Lincoln, 2 2-story and basement, stone small fronts, first-class locations; $11,500.

Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 2 lots; $4,000.

Jackson-st., near Lincoln, 2 lots; $4,000.

Lincoln-st., No. 62—Large cottage, 8 rooms, bath, etc.; $3,000.

Fulton-st., No. 83—Large cottage, lot 24x100 feet; $3,000.

Fulton-st., No. 85—Cottage, bath, and lot 24x165 feet; $2,500.

Fulton-st., No. 103—2-story house, lot, etc.; $3,000.

Lake-st., No. 96—Cottage and lot; $3,000.

Warren-av., No. 305—Cottage and lot; $2,000.

Warren-av., No. 307—2-room house and large lot; $1,800.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A VERY DESIRAble residence on Indiana-av., near Twenty-first-st., $16,000. A. MILES, 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, of 9 rooms each, well furnished, containing all modern improvements; house 24x30 feet; lot 24x165 feet; rented and 9 per cent on the investment. Also, 2 lots at Cottage Grove. Will be offered for a few days for a small cash payment, balance long time. Address R 43, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ARNOLD, THIRTY-NINTH, and Wentworth-avs., $200 to $300 each; on Mound and Fifty-first-sts., $400 each; on Mound and Fifty-second-sts., $500 each. No money required down if improved; monthly payments. J. C. STAIGE, 28 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—TWO BRICK HOUSES AND LOTS ON State near Thirty-second-st., at the low price of $5,000 each.

40x80 feet, on Ontario-st., near Pine-st., $130 per foot.

10 acres of land near South Chicago, in northeast quarter Sec. 1, 38, 14, at a bargain. SCHRADER BROS., 125 LaSalle-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—RARE BARGAIN—A MARBLE FRONT 3-story house, $5,500; 2-story and basement, $3,500; kitchen and dining-room on first floor, furnace and all modern improvements; on avenue north of Thirty-fourth-st. Also, 2 or more lots, on nice rising ground, in Lake View, tables, bedding, ornaments, etc., for $15,000. Owner going abroad.

FOR SALE—NEAR TO 2 FOOT ALLEY, ON FORTYfifth-st., 22 feet east of Evans-av., $300 per foot; one-third cash. CLARKE & COOPER, 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STREET PASSING EAST and of Cottage Grove Depot, $300 each; also one near car shops of N. W. R. R.; also houses and lots on monthly payments. S. W. KNOTT, 148 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—FRAME HOUSE ON LEASED LOTS, 7 rooms, bath, etc., $2,500. Gas. English basement, 22x60; ground rent less than 8 cents. KERR, DAVISON & WELCH, 16 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP—PLEASANT 2-STORY and basement brick house, 8 rooms, bath, hot-water, etc., fine neighborhood; $6,500. Apply at 160, Twenty-fifth-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS IN SOUTH BRANCH ADDItion, on Twenty-fifth and Eleventh-sts., $1,500 to $1,800; on Twenty-fifth and Kenwood-sts., $1,500 to $2,000; ground rent less than 7 cents; easy payments. J. C. COLE & CO., 125 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM BRICK HOUSE, BARN, (new), and lot on Warren-av.; $5,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit. Also, small lots on Robey-st. J. C. COLE & CO., 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW OCTAGON STONE FRONT house, 11 rooms, all modern improvements; easy terms. W. E. HALE, 92 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD, COMFORTABLE HOUSES, 2-st and 366 Fulton-st. Lots very deep, houses nearly new, good neighborhood, gas, water, and sewerage. Price: No. 366, $2,600; No. 2-st, $2,800. Call at premises

DIXON.

How He Came to Be Elected.

Diligent Search for the Traitorous Aldermen.

They Are to Be Spotted and Politically Ruined.

How Both Sides Were Somewhat Taken by Surprise.

A Death-Blow to the People's Party.

Mr. Foley's Opinion of Things.

Owing to the St. Patrick's procession yester day morning, very few of the Aldermen were around the City Hall. The patriotic and Irish members of the Council were of course marching in the line with their brethren of the Emerald Isle, and gave up for the time being their customary business of bothering the Board of Police, the Mayor, and the Board of Public Works. There was, therefore, very little opportunity to find out what they thought about the unexpected result of the vote taken Monday night for presiding officer of the Council. Nor, after all, did the election of Ald. Dixon cause as much of a sensation around the City Hall as might have been expected; since the committees are appointed for a year, the presiding officer does not enjoy half the power and consequence which he otherwise would. All that he has to do is to preside over the Council, and to nominate any special committees that may be created. The presiding officer to be elected in December is the one of real consequence. Still, notwithstanding the absence of so many Aldermen, there was a good deal of talk around the City Hall about the elevation of Dixon and the depression of Cullerton, the members of the People's party being rather denunciatory in their remarks, and those on the other side exceedingly jubilant. City Treasurer O'Hara said the deserters were known to him, and

THEY WOULD BE "SPOTTED."

This means that they shall not run for office again on the People's ticket. He refused to say who the recalcitrant Aldermen are, and it is doubtful if he known anything more than conjecture can weave out of circumstantial evidence. Every one of the suspected men denies having voted for Dixon, and, as they are among the most prominent Aldermen of the party, it is considered wrong by their associates to condemn them and ruin their prospects for the Legislature without the most ample proof of dereliction.

A TALK WITH AN ALDERMAN.

A TRIBUNE reporter met one of the Aldermen at the City Hall in the afternoon, and accosted him with "Well, Alderman, what do you think of the election last night?"

Alderman—I will tell you what I think if you will not use my name.

Reporter—I promise. Go ahead.

Alderman—I can tell you how the election was brought about.

Reporter—That will do by way of an introduction.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Alderman—The Aldermen who claim to belong to the Law-and-Order party were at a loss to know what to do. They hadn't enough votes to elect one of their own number, and they had determined to cast their ballots for the best man in the People's party, as that was the wisest thing to do under the circumstances.

Reporter—When did they conclude to do otherwise?

Alderman—Monday afternoon.

Reporter—At their caucus?

THE LAW-AND-ORDER CAUCUS.

Alderman—Yes. Dixon could count only four votes among them—Miner, Heath, Woodman, and the others, except four, were against him. That caucus was called on account of information coming from, or brought by, Dixon.

Reporter—What information?

Alderman—It was to the effect that he could control five of the People's Aldermen, and probably seven.

Reporter—That was enough to elect him, with the votes of his own party?

Alderman—Probably. But in the caucus it was decided that the Law-and-Order Aldermen, of whom fourteen could be counted on, should cast their first ballots for Dixon, and in case he got enough votes from the People's Aldermen to secure his election, that ballot would settle it. If he did not, they determined to cast their votes for the candidate of the People's party who seemed to them best adapted for the position. That was about all the caucus did, and you know the result,—the first ballot elected Dixon, much to the discomfiture of the People's party, and especially to the chagrin of Mr. Hesing.

MR. HESING.

Reporter—Have you seen Mr. Hesing to-day?

Alderman—No, I have not seen him; but I know he came to the Council Monday night confident and jubilant, and went away with his tail between his legs.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.

Reporter—Do you think the People's party is dead?

Alderman—I do.

Reporter—What reasons have you for thinking so?

Alderman—The Aldermen of the People's party who voted for Dixon are now regarded as traitors. The leaders of the party, Hesing, O'Hara, Canfield, and the rest of them, do not hesitate to denounce them as such, and threaten to throw them overboard.

Reporter—What does that involve?

Alderman—It puts the party in a worse condition than ever, because if they throw them over their majority in the Council is lost. They have at the most only twenty-three votes, and without united action they can accomplish nothing.

WHO WERE THEY?

Reporter—Are the five or six People's Aldermen who voted for Dixon known?

Alderman—They are not absolutely known, because the ballot was a secret one, purposely so taken.

Reporter—Why purposely?

Alderman—In order to defeat Cullerton.

Reporter—How was it brought about?

Alderman—It was by a stroke of bad management on the part of the leaders of the People's party. They need not have voted to resort to a secret ballot; but they were so confident of their majority and power and the fidelity of their Aldermen that they consented to it.

Reporter—If the votes had been given by yeas and nays the disaffected Aldermen would not have voted.

Alderman—Yes, that is true; but, as I said before, they were confident of being able to elect their caucus candidate.

Reporter—You have forgotten to give me the names of the "traitors."

Alderman—They are said to be Hildreth, O'Brien, and White, of the West Side, and Canon, Murphy, and Stout, of the North Side. But of course that is for the People's party to determine. My own opinion is, that they have a god many "traitors" in their camp, who would sell them out at any time they found it to their individual advantage to do so.

HILDRETH.

Reporter—Do you really think Hildreth voted for Dixon?

Alderman—No, I do not think he did. Yet it is possible that he voted against Cullerton, for you know he was ambitious to be the candidate of his party, and it may be that he hoped, in case there was no choice on the first ballot, or in the event of a rupture, to jump in as a compromise candidate, and to be successful.

Reporter—But he denied in the caucus that he had aspirations for office.

Alderman—That was on account of his excessive modesty, and because he would not then have an opportunity of sustaining his reputation as the young Demosthenes of the Eighth Ward.

THE OUTLOOK.

Reporter—What is your opinion of the present situation of the People's party?

Alderman—It is utterly demoralized. I cannot see how they are ever to recover. It is not probable that they will ever be able to combine, now that the object for which they were elected has been accomplished,—the repeal of the Sunday ordinance,—because each one of them, having an ax to grind, would suspect any of the others who pledged his faith to help him grind it.

Reporter—You think, then, they have lost confidence in one another?

Alderman—Yes. The vote of Monday night shows that there is no longer honor among bummers.

M'GRATH.

Reporter—Do you know why McGrath and Jonas were not present?

Alderman—I do not know why Jonas was not there, but the theory of McGrath's absence is that he expected a difference between the Aldermen of his party, and hoped that the Council would get into such a snarl that he might possibly be the compromise candidate; and that he concluded that, in such an event, his chances of election would be better if he were absent from the meeting.

DIXON.

Reporter—What kind of a presiding officer will Dixon make?

Alderman—He was not the first choice of the Law-and-Order party, but he will undoubtedly make a better presiding officer than any of the People's party Aldermen would have made.

Reporter—What object had Dixon in seeking the office?

Alderman—One that most people would not suspect. Dixon has a "vaulting ambition," and wants to run for Congress next fall, and he confidently hopes that he can so manage the Congressional Convention of the Republican party as to get the nomination. He is a shrewd man, and has been faithful to the party, and, at the same time, did not offend his Irish friends at the last election, and they cling to him, and set greater store on him than on any other member, perhaps, in the Council. He has not offended his religious friends,—you know, of course, he is a Methodist,—because he acted with the Law-and-Order party, and, even on the night of his election, voted against the new ordinance authorizing the selling of liquor on Sunday.

PARTIES GENERALLY.

Reporter—Thanks for what you have told me; but what do you think of the outlook?

Alderman—It is hard to tell. Parties seem to be a good deal "torn up," as the Yankee said. I understand Hesing is trying to get back into the Republican party, which would seem to indicate that he had given up all hopes of preserving the vitality of the People's party through the next Congressional election. But, whether he is or not, the *coup d'état* of Monday night has riddled the People's party, and a diligent search to-day failed to bring to light any of the remnants. Perhaps what is left of it is in the procession.

MR. HESING.

It is said that Monday afternoon Supt. Rehm went to Mr. Hesing and told him that he had learned that six or seven Aldermen, who were pledged to the People's party, had promised Arthur Dixon, if he would give them important positions on committees, that they would vote for him as President of the Council. Mr. Hesing laughed at the idea, and said it was impossible for Aldermen to so stultify themselves and go back on their sacred promises.

At the City Hall, nearly half of the "23" were mentioned as being the backsliders. One Alderman stated to the reporter of THE TRIBUNE that he knew Mayor Colvin had thrown his influence in favor of Dixon, and, that Ald. McGrath had written a letter to Dixon stating that he would do nothing to hinder his election.

TOM FOLEY.

As Ald. Tom Foley is recognized as one of the leaders of the People's party, and, in the absence of McGrath, the leader in the Council, a reporter called on him last evening to obtain his views in reference to the matter. He was found in his place of business, and seemed very glad of an opportunity to "air his mind." He acknowledged that he was surprised, chagrined and, as he expressed it, "totally beat" by the result of the vote. He was very bitter towards the "renegade Aldermen," and said that some of them "dug their political graves Monday night."

When asked if he had suspected such a thing, he said no. He did not think before Monday night that there were seven members of the Council who would go to a caucus, as they did in the *Staats-Zeitung* office, and pledge themselves to vote for a man, go and drink with him for his success, and then "sell themselves for places on committees." The reporter inquired as to the McGrath letter spoken of above. Foley said that it was a base lie, and that the person who started it was trying to shield himself. He received a telegram from McGrath asking whether he would be needed at the Council, and had answered that he would, but for some reason McGrath could not come. Foley explained why he and Mr. Hesing claimed that there were "seven renegade Aldermen." There were, besides Schaffner and Richardson, eleven Law-and-Order Aldermen, and Dixon got but nineteen votes. One of the votes belonging to Dixon was counted for Cullerton, whereas it should have been given to Dixon.

When asked who the "seven" were, Foley said he was sure of five of them, viz.: Stout, Hildreth, Cannon, O'Brien, and Murphy, and that he would have the other within forty-eight hours. The "seven" were present at the caucus in the *Staats Zeitung* office, and there signed the agreement drawn up by Dan O'Hara, solemnly promising to abide by the decision of the caucus, and to vote for its nominee. Had McGrath been at the Council Monday night, he thought Cullerton would have been elected, for the resolution to vote by ballot would not have been carried, and the "seven" would not have dared to have voted openly for Dixon. Foley said he had always been a personal friend and a political enemy of Arthur Dixon's, and he believed the latter thought more of him to-day than he did of any of the "renegade seven."

THE TILLEY PLAN.

Another hypothesis which was propounded to account for this extraordinary result was that it was all due to the new Court-House, which is in reality about the only question at issue in city politics at the present time; the point in dispute being, shall the Court-House be commenced this year, and shall Tilley's plan be adopted or that of some other individual substituted. It is well known that Ald. Dixon was a friend of Mr. Tilley, while Cullerton, the nominee of the People's Aldermen, was opposed to that architect. Cullerton's competitor, Hildreth, is an enthusiastic friend of Tilley, and was specially desirous of becoming presiding officer in order to advance the interest of his friend. There were several Aldermen at that caucus who are inextricably entangled with Tilley, and they would a great deal sooner vote for a Law-and-Order man, who favored Tilley, than for one of their own set who is opposed to him. It is asserted that, if either Hildreth or M. B. Bailey had received the nomination in the *Staats-Zeitung* Building, he would have had the united support of all the People's Aldermen; but, the moment there was a prospect of putting into the presiding officer's chair an individual who was not sound on the Court-House question, these five individuals deserted and went over to the other side.

MR. HESING

was naturally very much irritated, and considerably surprised, at the result of the election, yet he has learned philosophy from defeats in the past, and yesterday morning had recovered to a great extent from the effects of his disappointment. He called it an unworthy betrayal of a plighted word, since Aldermen who had voted for Dixon had pledged themselves in the caucus to vote for its nominee. Still, there were Aldermen in that body, as there would be in any Board of Aldermen elected under our present system of governing cities, whose word could never be depended upon, and who might be expected to be guilty of an act of treachery whenever it was for their own personal advantage to do so.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

George Lavin, a farmer residing 5 miles below Toledo, while on his way home on Monday night, drove his team over an embankment 50 feet high, and was instantly killed.

—Rodd's large flouring mill at Rockford, Ill., was undermined and destroyed by a freshet yesterday forenoon.

—The Indiana Supreme Court has revoked the decision of Judge Vinton, in the case of the Railroad Commissioners v. Lucas County. This dissipates the stock subscribed for and held by counties, vesting it in the individual taxpayers and the school fund, and thus deprives the counties of the controlling influence heretofore exercised in the affairs of the L., M. & B. Railroad.

—The Directors of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad have refused to accept the proposition of the Southern Security Company to annul the lease, and to restore the control of the road to the stockholders on payment of a bonus of $160,000, which the Security Company claim to have lost in running the connecting roads.

—The ice moved down the river opposite Dubuque, Ia., yesterday morning, allowing the ferry-boat to make the first trip of the season in the afternoon, four hours and ten minutes later than last year.

SUICIDE.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—George R. Downing, agent of the Adams Express Company, committed suicide this evening in his private office, shooting himself through the head. He had appeared to be in usual spirits a few moments previously. He was a young man much esteemed.

PACIFIC RAILROAD TRAVEL.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 16.—The snow blockade is again raised, and trains are moving each way. The storm in the mountains seems to have spent its fury to-day.

UNDERGROUND.

The Last Plan to Facilitate Chicago Travel.

Mr. Edwin Walker's Plan for an Underground Road.

Detailed Statement of Plan, Cost, Etc.

Promised Saving in Time and Comfort.

Nothing Wanted But Money.

The matter of transportation seems to be the peculiar curse of cities. We gain other necessaries and luxuries without great difficulty. Water is brought to our hands by invisible servants who never fail us, if the tax is paid with promptness. A touch on the gas-burner brightens the evening gloom with light, such as it is. Contrivances are made to clean and cool the streets. We can heat our dwellings in winter and cool them in summer, and thus surround ourselves with an equable atmosphere, freeing nature from its principal discomfort; but when we get out of doors, and find it necessary to traverse the great spaces that lie between the domicil and the mart, between our homes and our business, we confess that we must submit to the lagging steps of decrepid horses, to the awful jingling of the bells—bells—bells, to the rattle and clatter of the 'bus, and, more than all, must see our valuable time waste itself in impatience at the delays and small disasters that are incident to every horse-car trip.

Too wear and tear of conscience in this matter is incalculable. One does not want to be too curious, but the moral force wasted every summer at Madison street bridge, for instance, the shattering of religious resolves that it has cost, are not to be under-estimated. They are as pertinent to consider in a great purpose like that of solving the question of transportation for the masses, as cat-stone on road-beds. But, to put them aside for the present, it will readily be conceded that this is a great difficulty and burden in any aspect. How to get about at the least cost of time and money, at the maximum of comfort, is the great question. The difficulty at the outset is that of property-rights, and it may be stated right here that the sooner a city eats about making arrangements for an extensive and comprehensive plan of

INTRA-MURAL TRANSPORTATION

the cheaper and easier it will be to accomplish the object sought. New York and all other large cities are struggling with the problem, and estimating on the basis of millions of expense. London has completed two lines of underground railways that have cost in the aggregate £1,250,000 per mile, and yet the Metropolitan District Underground Railroad pays its stockholders 6 per cent interest,—and as Chicago, no one doubts, will rival the greatest cities in point of population and area, it is the part of wisdom to begin these great necessary in provements at an early day, and thus forestall, as we have done in other things, the requirements of the future. This, however, must be done by private enterprise, and must have the incentive of profit for its foundation.

MR. EDWIN WALKER,

one of the contractors of the great tunnel, and a practical and experienced engineer, has developed a project for accomplishing the end in view, which he claims is not only feasible and satisfactory in its comprehension of the necessities to be met, but can be accomplished at a comparatively low figure of expense, and will pay a profit by the estimates, based upon the known daily travel of the city, which he has computed, of 1d per cent per annum. He proposes to build

A SYSTEM OF UNDERGROUND RAILWAYS,

having for their central depot the block of ground opposite Farwell's dry goods store, on the corner of Monroe and Franklin streets, and having their ramifications from that point to the North, South and West Divisions as follows: Up Wabash avenue to the South Park. Up Monroe street to Union Park, passing under the river, and at the city limits coming to the surface and extending as far as Riverside. On the North Side, seeking Wells street as an outlet and running as far north as the limits, whence it is to be laid above ground to Evanston, and, if profitable, northward of that point as far as desirable. Mr. Walker claims that the sandy soil of Chicago will make this feat of engineering a comparatively cheap and easy task. It is his design that the tunnel in the main portion of the city be sunk to the depth of forty feet, the grade rising as the outskirts are approached, being at Twenty-second street about twenty-seven feet below the surface, and at Thirty-fifth street not over three feet underground.

THE COST.

But, to give a better idea of the particulars and cost of the project, the plan and figures as computed by the contractor are given below. The cost of constructing a tunnel, laying a double steel track, buying rolling stock, and and paying for property privileges will, he thinks, be about $15,000,000 for the fifteen miles projected, or about $1,000,000 a mile, and at less rate for additional outside extensions; but, as this design contemplates an experimental track of a mile or more, in order that the project may have that definite beginning that will give the stock to be sold more of a basis than attaches to a scheme on paper, he believe that the first mile or two will cost nearer to $1,500,000 than to $1,000,000 to put it in working order.

DIFFICULTIES OVERCOME.

The unfolding of the plan of Mr. Walker will disclose that he has considered the details with great care and discrimination. In order to reach the central parts of the city there are several essential points to be met. First, where heavy buildings rest, the tunnel must be small, so as not to undermine them. This danger is proportionately greater, as the soil here is lighter and more friable than in most cities; but the projected road would lose a large share of its usefulness if it failed to land passengers at the main points of interest down-town, such as the new Post-Office, the new Court-House, and the business centre, and it must also be considered that the present tunnels cannot well be crossed. It is therefore necessary, as it is cheaper, to have a single tunnel on the main streets, large enough only for a single track, and yet one that will take the passenger to the principal sections and convey him back again if desired.

THE SOUTH SIDE PLAN.

Mr. Walker proposes to meet this difficulty by running his double steel track down Wabash avenue to Adams, where there will be one depot. Here a single track runs west, with a depot at the Post-Office building, and splits into two tracks, one running to the grand depot and the other to Monroe street, where it again forks, running west, and also along La Salle street, till it meets the other line which is now to be mentioned. From the corner of Adams street and Wabash avenue a single track continues down Wabash to Washington, where there is a depot; on Washington to Court-House Square, where there is another, and then crosses the river at Wells street.

It will be seen that by this arrangement of a single circuitous track in the section bounded by Wabash avenue, Washington, LaSalle, and Adams streets the circle is made, and the tunnel again striking Wabash avenue at Adams street permits of a double track under Wabash avenue, by which trains can approach or leave the business precincts in a continuous round without danger or delay. This also solves the question as to the security of the heavy business blocks, as a single tunnel forty feet underground, running along in the centre of the street, can be made small enough not to undermine, and yet large enough for its purpose.

THE CONNECTIONS

with the North and West Divisions are to be similar to those on Wabash avenue, the double track under Wells street making a junction at Washington, and that under Monroe street coming in at LaSalle. Stations are to be located every fourth block in all the sections traversed by the road.

THE UNDERMINING.

As has been intimated, the necessity for undermining some parts of the city for the accomplishment of the object in view has been reduced to the minimum of inconvenience and expense. At one point only—Twenty-second street—is there any rock to be found, and this must be blasted; but elsewhere it is plain digging and shoveling, and not nearly a great an undertaking in this respect as the many accomplished at Vicksburg and Petersburg. This, in fact, is only the least of the difficulties to be met. The question,

"WILL IT PAY?"

is the most embarrassing one, and the difficulty of finding men with capital, enterprise, and sagacity enough to make the bold attempt, is more likely to prove an impediment than the matter of construction. In answer to the question, Mr. Walker says unhesitatingly that it will pay a definite, perpetual, increasing interest until the possession of a share in the capital stock will be the most reliable and profitable thing that a man can own. In proof of this he instances the London corporations, which pay 6 per cent gold on a basis of expense four times as great as that to be entailed under his plans. The capital stock, he states, after the road is once started, no matter in how small a degree, can be sold in London without difficulty, the capitalists of that city knowing all the advantages and profits of the system of underground intra-mural travel. "If I had two or three capitalists who would join me in the venture," Mr. Walker said, "I would at once enter upon it."

ANOTHER ASPECT OF THE CASE.

Reporter—But London is an immense city compared to Chicago; of course there is five times the amount of transportation to be done?

Mr. W.—Yes; but Englishmen walk five times as much as Americans, and almost make up the difference between the population of the two cities in that way; besides Americans are much more active and move about a great deal more. There is travel enough here to make it pay at once without taking into consideration future accessions to our numbers, which it would not be too much to estimate at 50,000 per year, for a number of years any way. We have sustained more than that proportion of increase since the fire.

R.—You have no doubt then that it would pay?

Mr. W.—Not any. I am as conservative about expending hard-earned money as anybody,—we get to be as we grow older,—but I would not hesitate to risk my money in it. I want particularly to have two or three Chicago moneyed men examine into the feasibility of the project, and I feel sure they will join me in putting down a mile or so of track, and getting the thing under way.

STEEL RAIL.

R.—I see that you propose having a steel rail.

Mr. W.—Yes, that is perpetual. It costs more, of course, but when once down is beyond comparison superior to iron. I would have a double steel-track, narrow-gauge road, and would then be able to guarantee a speed of twenty-five miles an hour, including stoppages. This is the time they make in London.

R.—What kind of engines would you use?

Mr. W.—The ordinary locomotives. A train of ten or fifteen coaches could be hauled if necessary, but for the present two or three would undoubtedly be enough.

THE STATIONS.

R.—How would you fix your stations?

Mr. W.—I would have a winding stairway or an elevator, or both, leading down to the platform. Passengers going north would board the train on the west side of the track; they would get off on the other side, and thus prevent confusion and delay. Going south the plan would be reversed. People very soon fall into these ways. There would be less chance for an accident, much less, than in getting on ordinary trains. In fact, there are scarcely any accidents reported on the London road.

R.—Where would you locate stations?

W.—On the South Side at Wabash avenue and Washington, Adams, Harrison, Twelfth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-second streets, and so on, and also in the circle on the South Side. The principal depot would be at Jackson street and Fifth Avenue. There is a whole unoccupied block there that could be used for the purpose. I would excavate forty feet, build a parapet, and cover it with a glass dome.

R.—You seem to have planned it all out.

Mr. W.—Yes, I have thought of it a great deal, and it seems as though everything fitted in, first-rate.

RUNNING EXPENSES.

R.—Would not your running expenses be very heavy?

Mr. W.—No, on the contrary they would be very light. They certainly would not be 50 per cent of what it costs to run horse cars. There is one point about it that you must take into consideration, by the way. A railroad is not to be estimated on the same basis as a street line, because we could tap the outlying town as far north as Lake Forest, and south to South Chicago, and west to Riverside, or beyond. This enlarges the field, and doubles the prices.

R.—I see.

Mr. W.—When we get out of the tunnel which we can do at the city limits in either section of the city, the track and expense of a narrow-gauge road will be so much less than a wide gauge that they cannot compete in this respect.

R.—How many officials will you have to a train?

Mr. W.—Two. An engineer and conductor. The passengers will pay their fare before entering the coach. The engines will be the regular smoke-burners consuming their own smoke.

RUNNING TIME.

R.—How long would it take to come down town from Twenty-second street?

Mr. W.—About five minutes.

The visions and hopes called up in the reporter's bosom by this reply were almost too much for him. He well-nigh fainted with emotion.

R.—How long would it take to build the road?

Mr. W.—I can scarcely say. Two or three years would see it in operation.

R.—I hope it may be. I am very much obliged for the information you have given me.

Mr. W.—All right sir. My plans are not matured. In a month from now I will give you a definite sketch of the whole project, and the estimates upon which its success in every respect rests. I believe I can convince the public that this a great undertaking that should be entered upon at once, and will be profitable to the stockholders and a permanent advantage to Chicago.

CRIME.

The Milwaukee Burglaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—It is thought a clew has been obtained to the burglars who have been terrifying the West Side. A man was caught in the act of burglarizing a store, and captured, by a private watchman last night. He gave the name of A. Lanson. Nothing is known of him.

Railroad Officials Indicted for Manslaughter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., March 17.—The inquest at Komoka on the late Great Western Railroad disaster closed yesterday, after long deliberation the jury returning a verdict of manslaughter against the conductor, engineer, and brakeman of the ill-fated train; and censuring the Great Western Railway Company for not having proper signals for stopping trains, and also for using kerosene oil on trains.

Burglary.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WARSAW, Ind., March 17.—The residences of Drs. Davenport and Wooley were burglarized last night. A fine gold watch and chain valued at $150 was taken from the former, and from the latter a watch and $40.

Information Concerning a Band of Canadian Robbers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, March 17.—It is believed now that the detectives have succeeded in securing very full information as to the existence and operations of a numerous gang of robbers who are at present infesting Canada. A man has been arrested charged with having occasioned the fire at Woodbridge the other day, which caused a loss of $200,000 threw 150 men out of employment, and he is believed to be the same man that shot Dain in the late Yorkville robbery. Others are also under arrest, but the detectives are reticent.

The Tieman Murder Case at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 17.—The Coroner's jury to-day concluded the investigation into the mysterious death of Andrew Tieman, and found that deceased came to his death by receiving an injury in the back of the head, inflicted by some sharp instrument in the hand of Eugene Sonine and some person or persons to the jury unknown, and afterwards was thrown in the canal by Sonine and the other parties. Sonine and a man named Hagan are held in custody to await a preliminary examination to-morrow. The excitement is undiminished.

The Very Latest Swindling Dodge.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Mike Mason, alias M. L. Mason, was presented before the City Court this morning, and charged with swindling. It appears that Mason has flooded the South with letters addressed to various parties, representing himself to be in possession of trunks and money belonging to a relative of the party addressed, who died at his (Atlantic) homes. He requests the payment of a bill against deceased, and the valuables will then be forwarded. Hundreds of letters containing money have been sent to Mason's address in the last few days. He was once a peddler in the South, and availed himself of an extensive acquaintance. There is no Atlantic House in the city, and the whole thing is an ingenious swindle.

FOREIGN.

Roman Catholic Bishops Threaten to Withdraw from the Austrian Reichsrath.

Fight Between the German Government and Parliament on the Army Question.

Reports of Terrible Suffering from Scarcity of Food in India.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, March 17.—The Roman Catholic Bishops in the Reichsrath threaten to withdraw if the passage of the ecclesiastical bills is pressed.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Prussian *Cross Gazette* intimates that the Reichstag will be dissolved if it persists in its refusal to fix the ordinary strength of the army at 400,000 men, as demanded by the Government.

INDIA.

CALCUTTA, March 17.—In the Tirhoot district 100,000 persons, all in an emaciated condition, have made applications for relief within the last ten days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 17.—The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the ex-Empress Eugenie at Chiselhurst to-day.

Disraeli and Sir Stafford Northcote have been re-elected to Parliament without opposition.

LONDON, March 18—5:30 a. m.—It is stated that the Queen's speech, on the reassembling of Parliament, will propose a reduction of two pence on the pound in the income tax.

Viscount Barrington, a Conservative, has been re-elected to Parliament from Suffolk, by 270 majority.

KHIVA.

LONDON, March 18.—A special dispatch to the *Daily News* from Central Asia represents that anarchy reigns in Khiva.

SIERRA SNOW.

The Blockade on the Central Pacific Railroad.

Telegrams to the San Francisco Chronicle.

BLUE CANON, March 9—4 p. m.

This afternoon Superintendent Fillmore, the *Chronicle* correspondent, and the telegraph operator at this place, J. E. Crooks, mounted snow-shoes, and started out on top of the snow to meet the plow-train, which for two days has been making its way from Alta. After a most fatiguing tramp we met the plow, three miles from here, stuck in the snow. There were ten immense engines behind it, and the power thus brought to bear was something terrific. The snow lay piled up in front of the great plow in one solid mass 20 feet high, where it had been forced back before the prow.

The train was immovable, and the large force of men in the accompanying it were busily engaged shoveling it out. In less than half an hour the train was all clear and ready for another tack, as they call it here. Fillmore perched the correspondent on top of the plow, and, climbing up himself, with the other gentlemen, gave the signal, and the ten engines backed down for nearly a mile; then, reversing the motion, every throttle was opened wide, and, with a spring that almost knocked everybody off his feet, the huge plow sprang forward. The ten engines shrieked and hissed, the men yelled and wildly gesticulated; the black smoke poured from every funnel and hung on the plow like a pall. The loud rumble of the huge iron-beaked monster as it flew over the track, the hissing, roaring din, and the chorus of shrieking demons behind, all made up a scene that would match the wildest everybody of